

THE

# Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 12. No. 7.

JULY, 1887.

*Contents :*

	Page		Page
EDITORIALS: . . . . .	247	"FREE" IN THE NAME OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY . . . . .	258
The functions of a library. . . . .		COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES . . . . .	259
The meeting of the L. A. U. K. . . . .		THE WOODS MEMORIAL LIBRARY (Illustrated) . . . . .	259
The meeting of the American Library Association. . . . .		A DREAM OF A PEOPLE'S LIBRARY . . . . .	260
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION . . . . .	248	MOVABLE SHELVING AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM . . . . .	261
Thousand Islands meeting—program. . . . .		BODLEIAN BORROWING . . . . .	261
NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB . . . . .	250	FREE LIBRARIES IN BULGARIA . . . . .	262
HOW TO USE CUTTER'S DECIMAL AUTHOR'S TABLE. . . . .		UNITED KINGDOM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION . . . . .	262
—C: A. Cutter. . . . .	251	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY . . . . .	263
THE BIRMINGHAM LECTURES.—Edwin H. Woodruff . . . . .	253	LIBRARIANS . . . . .	270
AMATEUR ANNOTATORS.—C: H. Burbank . . . . .	254	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS . . . . .	270
THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY . . . . .	255	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION . . . . .	272
ORIENTAL LIBRARIES . . . . .	256	BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	272
THE CLAPP MEMORIAL LIBRARY (Illustrated) . . . . .	257	HUMORS AND BLUNDERES . . . . .	274
A CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR YOUTH . . . . .	258	SALES AT AUCTION . . . . .	274
REV. DR. R. S. STORRS ON LIBRARIES . . . . .	258		

NEW YORK : PUBLICATION OFFICE, FRANKLIN SQUARE (330 Pearl Street).

LONDON : TURNER & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill,

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 cts.

*Price to Europe, or countries in the Union, 50s. per annum ; single numbers, 5s.*

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

# Bibliographical Publications.

## THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

Established in 1872, with which was incorporated the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular* (established in 1852), by purchase from Mr. Geo. W. Childs, is recognized as the representative of the publishing and bookselling interests in the United States.

The central feature of the paper, which makes it an indispensable aid to the trade, to librarians, and to literary people, is its *Bibliographical Department*. Every possible facility of reference is afforded by a combination of methods which records the books, by the week, the month, the season, and the year, under the author, the publisher, the title, the subject, and the class. It is acknowledged that no other journal, at home or abroad, supplies as practical and satisfactory a record of the publications of its country.

The *Literary Department* includes comprehensive intelligence as to books forthcoming and publishing movements, at home and abroad, gathered with the aid of representatives in other cities; editorial discussions on book and trade subjects, as copyright, postal questions, book production and manufacture, etc.; original contributions and representative extracts on like topics; notes on authors; journalistic notes; business notes; literary and trade notes, etc. \$3.20 per year, 10 cents per number.

## THE LITERARY NEWS.

An Eclectic Review of Current Literature. Illustrated. Published monthly, and containing the freshest news concerning books and authors; lists of new publications; reviews and critical comments; characteristic extracts; sketches and anecdotes of authors; courses of reading; bibliographical references; prominent topics of the magazines; prize questions on choice books and other literary subjects, etc., etc.

The *Literary News*, since its establishment under the name of *The Literary Bulletin*, in 1868, has passed through many transformations in appearance and method before acquiring the distinctive features which have given it a character of its own, and which have become so familiar to thousands of readers. In substance it has been the same since its inception—"a monthly record of current literature;" but while primarily fulfilling its mission in the interests of the book-trade, it has since the establishment of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, which now so thoroughly covers that ground, aimed more directly to meet the wants of readers and students.

In its 32 pages monthly, it aims to give readers, in the briefest possible space, and in the shortest possible time, the widest possible information about all the new books. It is illustrated with portraits of authors, *fac-similes* of manuscripts, and pictures from the newest illustrated books. A complete index, by authors, titles, or subjects, makes the annual volumes accessible for permanent reference. \$1 per year.

## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the American Library Association. Edited by CHARLES A. CUTTER, Librarian Boston Athenæum, and R. R. BOWKER.

The *Library Journal* was established in 1876 by the coöperative efforts of the leading librarians on both sides of the Atlantic. Its chief object is to be a practical help to the every-day administration of both large and small libraries, and to effect a saving by enabling library work to be done in the best way, at the lowest cost. The *Journal* especially meets the needs of the smaller libraries, offering them the costly experience and practical advice of the largest. In refraining from doing imperfectly what is done so well by the several journals specially devoted to antiquarian or purely historical interests, the *Library Journal* is enabled to give its chief attention to modern bibliography and current library matters, as represented particularly in its departments of "Bibliography" (proper), "Library Economy and History," "Catalogs and Cataloging," "Anonyms, Pseudonyms, etc.," and "Librarians." Published monthly, \$5 per year; 50 cents per number. The *Literary News* (monthly) and *Index to Periodicals* (quarterly) are included in this price as supplements.

Address the Office of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

Franklin Square (330 Pearl St.), New York.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 12.

JULY, 1887.

No. 7.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editor's copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.*

*The editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.*

WE print, under the head London, in our "Notes" a vilipending of the books in the British Museum Library by an Englishman, and a suggestion by an American for their disposal and utilization. We do not agree with either the objection or the advice. The *Standard's* statement of one-half as the amount of "worthless" literature received at the Museum is a gross overestimate. Besides, the *Standard* seems to forget the future altogether. It certainly would need more than the wisdom of Solomon to tell what is worthless now or what posterity will find to be rubbish. The Museum has paid very high prices for books that a *Standard* writer of three centuries ago, if there had been one, would have condemned to the flames without hesitation. Nor is the American means of relief much better than the English. If the works in question are of value they should be kept in the Museum, and if they are rubbish the popular libraries should not be taken as waste ground to shoot them upon.

We believe in having one library in the world where *all literature*, so far as it can be got together, shall be kept, not for reading, but for reference. In that place, and for that purpose, it does not matter whether the literature is valuable or worthless from the point of view of a newspaper-writer or of anybody else. The object to be attained is that anybody at any time shall be able to find anything that has once been printed which for any reason he desires to see. This object is defeated if any part of the books which come into the repository are carried off to be read in pieces in popular libraries. Nor is there any justification for such a course from the popular need. Nothing need be said against popular reading even of the flimsier sort. But let the people's libraries be supported for their own sake, by their own friends. It's a hard thing

if the richest country in the world cannot supply light (and therefore cheap) reading to her poor without robbing her greatest libraries.

THE cordial invitation which the Secretary of the Birmingham meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom sends to American librarians will make many of us wish that attendance were possible. But the difficulty of getting sufficient leave of absence, the cost of the trip, and unwillingness to miss our own meeting at the Thousand Isles, will deter almost all. We hope the last cause is the chief in almost all cases. We see, however, that it would be possible by starting for England immediately on the close of our fourth day's session, omitting all our excursions, to arrive in time for the opening of the Birmingham meeting; and we suggest to Mr. Scarse that he bring over a large party of Englishmen to join in our deliberations, and to draw such glowing pictures of the interesting nature of their own proceedings and the attractions of an English jaunt that they shall carry back as many American librarians as crossed the water just a decade ago. We confess that we have not much hope that they will follow the advice, and, therefore, we are doubly desirous that the American Library Association should have a good representative abroad in the person of Mr. Bowker, as it will if he can prolong his present visit a very little. His attendance may lead to the writing of another such paper as his "Librarian of the Nineteenth Century."

ALL librarians who intend to go to the Association's meeting at the Thousand Isles, or who are hesitating about going, should read Grant Allen's charming article, "Among the 'Thousand Isles,'" in the May number of *Longman's magazine*. The resolved will be more eager to go, and the hesitators will hesitate no longer. The attractions of the 1692 islets, of the "lost side-channels and tangled backwaters, of the rich vegetations on the banks and the clear green water where the black bass and maskinongé lurk among the cracks and crannies of submerged granite, of the endless surprises and varying vistas of the fantastic, fairylike region," could not be set forth better than they are here by this native writer.

### American Library Association.

#### THOUSAND ISLAND MEETING.

THE committee of arrangements met at Columbia College July 8 and decided (subject to alteration if necessary) plans as follows. As soon as further details can be settled a circular will be mailed to all members and to such others as may request early information from the Secretary or the Library Bureau, 32 Hawley St., Boston.

The N. Y. party will leave the Grand Central station at 10:30, Aug. 29, in a special car (or more if needed) on the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. The N. E. party leaves the Boston & Albany station at 8:30 a.m. This gives one party the famous ride up the Hudson and the other thru the hills of Massachusetts by daylight. The united train leaves Albany at 3 p.m., and Utica, up the Black River R. R., at 5:50 p.m., reaching the headquarters at Round Island Park at 10:25 p.m., Monday.

The business session will last four days, so that those who are forced to return home may do so Saturday a.m. Those who do not go down the St. Lawrence will spend Sunday at the Islands, returning Monday, Sep. 5. The post-conference excursion, which it is hoped will include all in attendance, starts Saturday, Sep. 2, at 6:40, after early breakfast, reaching Montreal at 6:30 p.m., after shooting the Galop, Long Sault, Coteau, Cedar, Cascade and Lachine Rapids, during 12 hours of one of the most wonderful river trips in the world.

Saturday at 6:30 p.m., to Tuesday at 2 p.m., will be spent in the Canadian metropolis and in Quebec, both of which cities offer great attractions to the tourist. Tuesday, Sep. 6 at 2 p.m., the fine steamer *Miramichi* starts down the St. Lawrence and thru the Gulf for its trip of 1009 miles, passing Anticosti, and down between New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, arriving at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Saturday noon. Truro is only 62 miles from Pictou, and Halifax only 52 farther, and is reached between 13:20 and 18:20 o'clock, as their time-tables say up there. From the Provinces there are a half dozen steamer lines to Boston and New York. Those wishing the best of all rests can sail direct from Halifax to New York, getting a substantial part of a European voyage. There is the option of coming direct to Boston from Yarmouth, or via Annapolis, St. John, Campobello, Mt. Desert, Portland, etc.

Very low rates are being arranged, and there is promise of a delightful party to make the long water trip from Round Island round to Boston or New York.

**EXPENSES.** From N. Y. to the Thousand Islands the fare is \$8.75. We get round trip tickets at \$11.67, i.e.  $\frac{2}{3}$  rate. The same reduction has been arranged for with the roads covering the territory east and north of Niagara, Buffalo, Salamanca, Pittsburgh, Bellaire, Wheeling, and Parkersburgh if there are 100 in all.

The Boston and Quebec rate is \$12.15. All tickets are to be ordered thru the Library Bureau, and if not secured before will be at the train for delivery 30 minutes before starting from New York and Boston.

Those wishing to secure these reduced rates who do not join the N. Y. party at or near N. Y., must notify me and I will send a blank certificate to be signed by the ticket agent of whom they buy their regular ticket to the Thousand Islands at full fare. At the conference I will countersign this certificate so that at the local ticket office they can buy a return ticket home, over the same route, at  $\frac{1}{3}$  fare. Full explanations will accompany each certificate.

The following is a list of roads which will accept return tickets issued under the certificate plan:

Baltimore and Ohio (East of Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling),  
 Baltimore and Potomac,  
 Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia,  
 Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh,  
 Camden and Atlantic,  
 Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,  
 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,  
 Fitchburg,  
 Grand Trunk,  
 Lehigh Valley,  
 New York Central and Hudson River,  
 New York, Lake Erie and Western,  
 New York, Ontario and Western,  
 Norfolk and Western,  
 Northern Central,  
 Pennsylvania (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),  
 Philadelphia and Erie,  
 Philadelphia and Reading (except locally between Philadelphia and New York),  
 Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore,  
 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg,  
 Shenandoah Valley,  
 West Jersey,  
 West Shore.

Those west of Niagara will find it cheapest to buy a round trip excursion to the Falls and there buy the conference ticket. In this the total will be less than a thru rate to headquarters. From

some points excursion tickets may be had to the Islands direct for less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  full rates.

Those not living on one of these roads must pay regular fare till they reach one, and then buy the thru ticket. Tickets are good to go on any train, but the special cars will be on only the morning train Aug. 29.

As most of the party will protract their stay at the Islands or go on down the river, there will be no special cars returning, but each person will take the most convenient train. The reduced hotel rates are good for a longer stay.

Final rates have not yet been made for the whole trip. Approximately they will be about \$2.50 to Montreal from the Thousand Islands. From Montreal to Quebec \$1.50, meals extra. From Quebec up the Saguenay to Cape Eternity and Ha Ha Bay, 48 hours, including meals and staterooms, \$10. Quebec to Pictou, Nova Scotia, 829 miles, including meals and stateroom, \$10. Pictou to Boston, via Halifax and Annapolis, \$11.38; if party is thirty, \$9. From these figures it will be seen that the necessary expenses will be very small. A detailed itinerary with prices will be printed early in August.

The committee agreed that the low terms offered made it desirable to take the long steamer trip, which offers more comfort and genuine rest than any other plan.

Members will be allowed to bring their friends at the same reduction provided they pay the annual fee of \$2 to the A. L. A. Some of our members who have taken the trip pronounce it one of the finest in the world. From Quebec to Pictou the bracing effect of the salt water is combined with a freedom from roughness more like a river.

To insure accommodations on the steamer, those hoping to take the trip should send their names to the Library Bureau at the earliest date.

**HOTEL.** The committee have selected the Round Island House from the many candidates for our patronage. All the steamers stop in front of the hotel. We are promised good rooms, a good table, a good meeting-place, and a cordial welcome from the cottagers. A prominent resident writes us that the librarians shall have something to talk about next winter if they come to Round Island. A marine parade, fire-works, a rousing camp-fire and other evidences of special welcome are promised us.

The very low rate of \$1.50 per day to members has been secured.

Similar reductions have been secured at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, etc., for hotels, carriage rides to points of interest, etc.

**EXCURSIONS.** There will be daily outings in addition to the business sessions. Instead of two or three daily sessions, as in previous years, it is planned to have one long morning session and use the afternoon and evening socially. There will be a trip to Kingston & Ganonoque in Canada, daylight and moonlight excursions among the Islands (on which the A. L. A. choir, which showed so much musical ability last year, is expected to add largely to its laurels), trips to the Thousand Island and Westminster Parks and Alexandria Bay, with dinner or supper at the leading hotels, etc. There are the attractions of fishing and bathing and it is the paradise of boating, canoeing, and sailing, while scores of steam craft, large and small, will meet every want.

If a party is made up, the N. Y. Central offers the following very low round trip rates for return by the Lakes. Any preferring this trip should notify the Library Bureau promptly:

New York to Alexandria Bay and return same way, \$11.70.

New York to New York via Alexandria Bay, steamer to Montreal, rail to Plattsburg, steamer thru Lakes Champlain and George, rail via Saratoga to New York, good to stop off at pleasure, \$19.15.

Same as No. 2 and including Quebec and return to Montreal, \$24.15.

All indications point to the Pictou trip for all the party, as thus far every one has chosen it. The trip to the Islands returning directly to New York will cost about \$25 including tickets, excursions at the Islands, and board for a week.

The complete trip of about 2000 miles will cost only about \$15-\$20 more for all necessary expenses.

Illustrated pamphlets, describing the Islands and route, with maps, can be had free from the Library Bureau, 32 Hawley St., Boston.

There is probably not another place which offers more attractions, and not a few librarians are wisely saving their vacation time to use before or after the meetings in enjoying a few days more on the wonderful river and islands. The reduced hotel rates hold good for such extensions.

The program committee promise us a goodly supply of practical and interesting papers. Every member ought to make it a point to come to this year's meeting and to bring with him some of his friends interested in our work and enjoy with us the unusual opportunities afforded by our '87 meeting.

MELVIL DEWEY, *Secretary,*

*Columbia College, New York.*



## PROGRAM.

The Program Committee for the next meeting, Messrs. J. L. Whitney, W. C. Lane, and W. E. Foster, have been promised papers by the following persons:

G: M. ABBOT, Assistant Librarian Library Company of Philadelphia. Recollections of Lloyd P. Smith.

H. B. ADAMS, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Libraries as factors in seminary work.

JAMES BAIN, Librarian Public Library, Toronto, Canada. An account of the libraries of Canada.

G: L. BURR, Instructor in history and Librarian of the White Library, Cornell University. Special collections at Ithaca.

Miss M: E. BURT, Jones School, Chicago. The relation of literature to school work.

H: J. CARR, Librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Frequency of registration of book-takers.

Miss ELLEN M. COE, Librarian New York Free Circulating Library. An account of the New York Free Circulating Library.

G: W. COLE, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. A quicker method of sizing books, with illustrations. Some thoughts on close classification.

F: M. CRUNDEN, L'n St. Louis Public Library. Business methods in library management.

C: A. CUTTER, Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. A classification for small libraries. The biblio-words in Murray's English dictionary.

R. C. DAVIS, Librarian University of Michigan. College libraries.

J: EDMANDS, Librarian Mercantile Library, Philadelphia. Alphabetizing.

S: S. GREEN, Librarian Public Library, Worcester, Mass. Schools and libraries.

REUBEN A. GUILD, Librarian Brown University. Notice of Charles C. Jewett.

G: W. HARRIS, Acting L'n Cornell University. The British Museum system of press marks.

W: C. LANE, Asst. L'n Howard Coll. Lib. Report on catalogues and aids and guides to readers.

J. N. LARNED, Librarian Buffalo Library. Report on library architecture.

C: ALEX. NELSON, Assistant Librarian Astor Library. Libraries for specialists.

K. A. LINDERFELT, Librarian Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Heresies.

NORMAN C. PERKINS, Assistant Librarian Public Library, Detroit. How to bind periodicals.

R. B. POOLE, Librarian Young Men's Christian Association, New York City. The British Museum Catalogue as in use in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York.

HERBERT PUTNAM, L'n Athenaeum, Minneapolis, Minn. The selection of books for libraries.

W: RICE, D.D., Librarian of the City Library, Springfield, Mass. The relations of city governments to public libraries.

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, Librarian Hartford Theological Seminary. "Such a paper as will provoke discussion." Hours of opening libraries.

Mrs. M. A. SANDERS, Librarian Public Library, Pawtucket, R. I. The possibilities of libraries in manufacturing communities.

F: SAUNDERS, Librarian Astor Library. Sketch of Dr. J. G. Cogswell.

J: C. SICKLEY, L'n City Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A course of reading for school-children.

C: C. SOULE, Law Publisher, Boston. Classes of law-books suitable for general libraries.

LINDSAY SWIFT, Boston Public Library. Pamphlets and continuations of serials.

H. M. UTLEY, Librarian Public Library, Detroit. Newspaper volumes in a library.

ADDISON VAN NAME, Librarian Yale College Library. The librarian's duty to his successors.

JAMES L. WHITNEY, Boston Public Library. Hints on catalogue-making.

JUSTIN WINSON, L'n Harvard Coll. Best methods of classifying and arranging maps and charts.

These will be preceded by the addresses of the President of the Association and the usual reports from various departments and officers.

The committee request that authors have their papers fully and legibly written out before coming to the Convention. This will make their publication in the Proceedings much quicker and cheaper.

## New York Library Club.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the New York Library Club was held at the Astor Library July 8, at 3 o'clock p.m. Miss Marguerite Merington and Messrs. R. B. Poole, Jacob Schwartz, and C: Alex. Nelson were present. The Committee organized by choosing R. B. Poole Chairman and C: Alex. Nelson, Secretary. Miss Ellen M. Coe and Messrs. Silas H. Berry, of Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., and A. W. Tyler, of Plainfield, N. J., Pub. Lib., were added to the Executive Committee. The following officers of the Club for the current year, 1887-88, were then elected:

President: Reuben B. Poole, Librarian Y. M. C. A. Vice-Presidents: Melvil Dewey, Librarian Columbia College; Miss Marguerite Merington, Normal College Library. Secretary: C: Alex. Nelson, of the Astor Library. Treasurer: Jacob Schwartz, Librarian of the Apprentices' Library. On motion of the Secretary, Mr. Poole and Miss Merington were appointed a sub-committee to audit the Treasurer's annual report, referred to this Committee at the meeting of the Club held May 12 [LIB. JO. 12: 197].

The sub-committee reported that they found the Treasurer's report correct, and it was declared audited, and placed on file.

The appointment of "a joint committee of librarians and teachers to formulate a line of co-operative work and to lay the same before the Board of Education," as requested by vote of the Club, March 10 [LIB. JO. 12: 166], was discussed, and a tentative list of persons who might serve was suggested, with each of whom the Secretary was requested to correspond, and report to the Committee, with a view of appointing an interested and active committee at a future meeting.

On motion of the Secretary, Messrs. G. H. Baker, Max Cohen, and Miss Coe were appointed a standing committee on making and publishing a list of books missing from the libraries represented in the Club, as voted at the meeting of the Club held May 12 [LIB. JO. 12: 197]. Adjourned at 4 o'clock. C: ALEX. NELSON, Secretary.

## HOW TO USE CUTTER'S DECIMAL AUTHOR TABLE.

BY C. A. CUTTER.

This notation is designed to keep books on the shelves alfabeted by authors. This is done by marking them with the initial of the author's family name<sup>1</sup> followed by one or more decimal figures assigned according to a table so constructed that the names whose initials are followed by some of the *first* letters of the alfabet have the *first* numbers, and those in which the initials are followed by *later* letters have *later* numbers.

E.g., Gardiner, G16.	Gore, G66.
Gerry, G36.	Graham, G76.
Gilman, G42.	Grote, G89.
Glover, G51.	Guizot, G94.

If the books are arranged in the order of these numbers of course they will be in alphabetical order.

To use the table :

1. Find the first few letters of the author's name in the table ; the figures following added to the initial are the mark.

E.g., for the name Holmes the table gives Holm 73, the mark is H73. Lowell (Low 95) has 195, Tenney (Ten 25) 125. Huxley is H98, Macaulay is M11, Thackeray 132. In printing a catalog the printer should be cautioned not to use the old style figures (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.), in which the figure 1 is the same as the "small capital" letter l.

2. For names beginning with A, E, I, O, U, and S, the first two letters of the author's name are to be used instead of the initial, and for names beginning with Sc three letters are to be used.

E.g., Abbot is AB2, Edwards ED9, Ives IV3, Olney OL6, Upton UP1, Semmes SE5, Scammon SCA5, Schopenhauer SCH6.

<sup>1</sup> In the case of authorless books (anonymous works, periodicals, government publications, etc.) the alphabetical order is determined by the heading adopted for cataloguing according to Cutter's rules for a dictionary catalogue. British noblemen (except Lord Bacon) should be arranged by their titles, and noted pseudonyms (as Geo. Eliot, Mark Twain) should be used instead of the real names. In biography the name of the subject of the life should be used instead of the name of the author.

3. If the first letters of the name do not occur in the table take the letters next previous in the alphabetical order.

E.g., there is no Dot in the table ; for Dotten, therefore, we take the number of Dos, which gives D74 ; for Pecksniff the number of Peb ; for Manners the number of Mam.

4. If the number found is already in use annex another decimal.

E.g., if one wishes to insert Harrison between Harris H24 and Harsnet H25, a third figure makes Harrison H242, HARRISSE H245, Harry H249. If, again, there is a Harrison, Alfred, H242, Harrison, James, may be numbered with a fourth figure H2424, Harrison, John, H2425, Harrison, Robert, H2427, and so on. This can be carried to any extent.

In making such insertions it is necessary to consider in what part of the gap the new name will best go, so as to leave room on one side or the other for future insertions. For instance, between Bal 18 and Bald 19 there may come in all the names beginning with Bala, Balb, Balc. There are nine numbers, which we might divide thus : Bala 1-3, Balb 4-6, Balc 7-9. Then Balbi would be H184, and Balbo H185, Balbuena H186, Balcarres H187, Balch H188. If Balboa should come in it would go between H185 and H186, i.e. H1853. I do not make it H1851, wishing to leave room for another Balbo. Except in very large classes like Fiction or Biography one rarely gets to the fourth figure. But bad judgment in choosing the third figure may hasten the need of adding a fourth.

Avoid using the number 1 as long as other numbers are vacant, because when it is once used nothing can be inserted before it ; one cannot put, for instance, anything between 22 and 221. Zero is not used because it might be mistaken for the letter o of a work-mark ; otherwise 220 would come between 22 and 221.

5. The figures are to be considered as decimals, and arranged on the shelf in the order H2, H21, H211, H2111, H2112, H22, H23, H233, H24, H3, and so on.

That is, all the numbers beginning with 2 come before a number beginning with 3, and all the numbers beginning with 21 before any beginning with 22, and all beginning with 221 before any beginning with 222 ; just as in a dictionary all the words beginning with *ab* come before words beginning with *ac* and all the *aca* words come before the *acb* words.

## Further marks:

6. On the shelves three alphabetical series should be made, O including all books less than 25 cm. high, Q between 25 and 30, F over 30. These will be indicated by the sign that separates the class mark from the author-and-book mark, . for O and smaller sizes, + for Q, // for F.

It is well always to mark the books for Q and F with these distinctive marks, but these two sizes may often be mixed advantageously in a single alphabet, on the shelves, especially where there are only one or two folios with many quartos or one or two quartos with many folios.

The three size-marks are for marking the catalog; they are not used in lettering the backs of the books; the books' size is sufficiently shown to the attendant who puts them up by the fact that a Q book will not go on an O shelf.

7. In numbering Q and F books a single figure will usually be enough, because there will usually be few books of those sizes in any class, and therefore fewer marks are needed to distinguish them; often the initial alone would be enough in F.

8. Different books by the same author in the same class are distinguished by work-marks consisting of the first letter or letters of the catch-title.

E.g., Dickens's *Chimes* D55c, *Christmas carol* D55cn, *Cricket on the hearth* D55cr, *David Copperfield* D55D, *Dombey and son* D55Do2.

9. Other copies or other editions are noted by adding 2 or 3 or 4, as the case may be, to the work-mark.

E.g., another edition of *Dombey and son* D55Do2.

10. The special mark for translations, for use in large libraries or in large special collections in a small library, is the initial of the language, a capital letter added (after a size-mark) to the author-mark.

E.g., Goethe's *dramatische Werke* .G55  
 " *Dramatic works* .G55.E  
 " *Faust* .G55F  
 " *" in English* .G55F.E

11. If there are several translations distinguish them by adding the initial of the translator's name to the language-mark.

E.g., *Faust*, in the original .G55F.  
 " " *English by Austin* .G55F.Ea  
 " " " *Bernays* .G55F.Eb  
 " " " *Blackie* .G55F.Ebl  
 " " " *Bowen* .G55F.Ebo  
 " " " *Brooks* .G55F.Ebr

E.g., *Faust*, in French by Blaze de Bury .G55F.Fb  
 " " *Italian by Maffei* .G55F.Im

12. In Biography, which is to be arranged by names of the subjects of the lives, distinguish different authors by adding their initials.

E.g., *Chadwick's Defoe* .D36c  
*Morley's Defoe* .D36m  
*Wilson's Defoe* .D36w

13. When, in a large collection, the number of editions of a single work exceeds or is likely to exceed 9, the different editions may be distinguished by adding the year of publication (usually of the first volume, if there are more than one) instead of a number 2, 3, or 4.

E.g., *Paradise lost*, ed. of 1667 .M64P, 1667  
 " " reprint of same .M64P, 1667.2  
 " " ed. of 1732 .M64P, 1732  
 " " ed. of 1754 .M64P, 1754  
 " regained .M64R

14. If it is desired to keep a commentary on any work immediately after the work add to the work-mark a capital Y and (if necessary) the initial of the commentator. For dictionaries and concordances add .Z.

E.g., *Frehe's Wörterbuch zu Reuter's sämtlichen Werken* would be .R31.Z; *Clarke's Shakspeare concordance* (in a library which has no special mark for Shakspeare) .SH1.Z55.

The various marks then are :

Class..... AS VE  
 Size..... , +, //  
 Author..... D55  
 Work..... D  
 Copy or edition..... 2, 3, 4  
 " " " when very many. 1887  
 Translation (into English) ..... .E  
 Other copies of Translation ..... .E2, .E3  
 Translation by another hand (d being initial of translator's name) .Ed  
 Dictionary..... .Z  
 Another (p being initial of author of dictionary)..... .Zp

For further explanations see *Library journal*, 3: 248, 302, 339; 4: 45. The plan there described has been modified by making a separate table for each consonant (except S), and several tables for each vowel and S, instead of one for the whole alphabet.

I have published the way to mark a large collection of Greek and Latin classics, such as would be found in a college library, in *Library journal*, 11: 280-289; and a full scheme for marking a Shakespeare collection in *Library journal*, 9: 137-139.



## THE BIRMINGHAM LECTURES.

BY EDWIN H. WOODRUFF, *Cornell University Library.*

OUR librarians justly pride themselves that what they fondly call their practical ideas have invaded and found lodgment in European libraries; but they have, until now, scarcely had good occasion to welcome, in return, from their transatlantic friends, plans or suggestions which came up to the strict American notion of a rational and thrifty helpfulness of the Emersonian sort. Now, however, the delivery of a course of lectures, begun in November, 1884, under the auspices of the Birmingham Free Public Library, and their recent publication,<sup>1</sup> compel a grateful notice for their purpose and plan, and, most of all, for what they may impel our college and public libraries to do in the same direction.

Councillor Johnson, in the first of his two lectures on law-books, says "that the object of this course of lectures is to serve as a guide to the various departments of that magnificent reference library you find over the way; and the necessity of some such aid is obvious when stated. If ever there was an instance of the truth of the phrase, 'embarrassment of riches,' it is when a student, anxious to pursue a course of reading in some of the branches of literature, science, or art, enters that library and has to choose for himself among the 75,000 volumes which it contains. He finds there a mighty maze without a plan, and without even a finger-post to direct his wandering steps. It is true there is a catalogue, and, thanks to the knowledge and zeal of our chief librarian, a very admirable catalogue it is; but there is nothing that requires a greater knowledge of books to use properly than a catalogue. A necessity then arises from the very magnitude and completeness of the library that persons who have made certain branches of knowledge their special study should perform for you the very useful, if very homely, office of a finger-post to the contents of the catalogue of the library."

The plan for the fulfilment of this purpose is shown by this volume containing the first series and including the following lectures: "Books on law and jurisprudence," and "Books on legal and constitutional history," by Councillor G. J. Johnson; "The Greek and Latin classics," by Rev. A. R. Vardy, Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham; "Books on Shake-

speare," by Sam: Timmins, F.S.A., being an account of the remarkable special collection of Shakespeare books in the Birmingham library; "Botanical books in the reference library," and "Botanical books of the nineteenth century," by Professor W. Hillhouse; and "Some art books," by Alderman W. Kenrick, M.P., a lecture chiefly devoted to the industrial applications of the fine arts.

The lectures have evidently been prepared with the one idea of conveying their special information in the simplest words and most direct manner, and nowhere do they become dull or fall into elaborate bibliographical disquisitions. Moreover, the two lectures by Councillor Johnson have an intimate conversational tone which gives a friendly personal interest to his advice.

The fairest idea of the character of this volume will be had through a few passages chosen from the lecture on the "Greek and Latin classics," as that one perhaps strikes nearest the average of the first series.

The value of the ancient classics the author establishes at the beginning by the customary arguments with which, in these base utilitarian days, the loyal classical scholar goes armed against the grimy technologist and the advocate of the "short-cut" theory of education; and, having proven the worth of classical literature, he proceeds to tell the English reader, unacquainted with Latin and Greek, how he may know it in a popular way. His first advice is that the series called "Introductions to the ancient classics for English readers" should be read as a preliminary to the literature itself, and then, in logical order, he says of translations:

"I would recommend that, as far as possible, the works of the poets be studied in poetical versions rather than in the somewhat bald and frigid renderings of Mr. Bohn's series. You would get, for instance, a far truer conception of a Greek play from Mr. Browning's *Agamemnon*, of Homer from Lord Derby, of Horace from Conington's two volumes, of Lucretius from Creech, than from prose versions of the same authors."

The gist of what he says of Greek literature will stand both for itself and to show his similar manner of treating Latin literature:

"The classical literature of Greece in its widest sense extends over the period from Homer to Musæus—a period of 1400 years, from B.C.

<sup>1</sup> Books for a reference library: being lectures on the books in the reference department of the Free Public Library, Birmingham. First series. Lond., *Simphin*, 1885. 8°, pp. 192.

900 to A.D. 500; but it is only to the early and Attic literature—that is, the literature produced before B.C. 300—that special value and interest attach. We may narrow our limits still further and say that with the exception of the Homeric poems and Hesiod, the Greek authors to be selected for a first reading flourished between the Persian wars (B.C. 490) and the death of Alexander (B.C. 323)—a period, it will be seen, of less than two centuries. It was during this period that the Athenian drama reached its perfection, both in tragedy and comedy, and prose composition in history, philosophy, and oratory. The period was coincident with the existence of political freedom in Greece, and, after it closed, Greek genius seemed to lose its *creative* power, and occupied itself only with the imitation of the beautiful forms of an earlier time. The student of Greek poetry should, therefore, begin with the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, reading at the same time in Mure's *History of Greek literature*, a discussion of the questions relating to the Homeric poems. In an extended course Hesiod (about 700 B.C.)—who may be studied in Mr. Paley's edition—should come next. He throws much light on early Greek life, but does not take a foremost place as a poet. Then should come the three great writers of Greek tragedy—Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides—each in a different way a master in his art—Æschylus by his force and spirit, Sophocles by his grace, Euripides by his humanity. Few, however, will read all the plays of each. The *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, the *Antigone* of Sophocles, the *Medea* of Euripides, might be selected as characteristic works."

After this follows a like consideration of Greek comedy and prose literature.

Appended to the lectures there are somewhat lengthy lists of books to be read, and the fault

of these lists, as well as of the lectures themselves, is in the unavoidable dissatisfaction arising from honest differences of opinion as to the merit of works favored by selection or given any special prominence. For example, in one of Councillor Johnson's lectures an otherwise satisfactory notice of Kent's *Commentaries* is introduced by calling them an "American version of Blackstone," which characterization would not meet the approval of American jurists unless "version of" were omitted, when they might allow the statement to stand as a mere figure of speech. In the botanical lectures, too, there is a neglect of American; works that seems almost premeditated. Such faults, however, could be easily remedied for American readers in lectures delivered for their benefit by eminent American specialists.

The main purpose in reviewing these lectures is to bring to the attention of our librarians the very suggestive idea that inspired their delivery and publication, with the hope that the example of the Birmingham library may be followed, and result in a series of such monographs by eminent Americans; and it would seem that any librarian would further such a plan, since it would be of greatest value to those whom he particularly delights to serve—the serious-minded readers. They would be of little use to the aimless reader. The librarians of some of our colleges might ask the distinguished members of their faculties to prepare such lectures for their own students, as introductory to the books in their respective specialties. Then they might be printed separately in cheap form and distributed to libraries and others at cost price, a few cents at most—as these Birmingham lectures are also printed separately and sold for 1d. each. At all events, this volume seems so full of suggestions for our librarians as to require no excuse for the special notice and commendation it has received.

#### AMATEUR ANNOTATORS.

BY C. H. BURBANK, *Public Library, Lowell, Mass.*

EVERY intelligent and scholarly person who habitually frequents a public reading-room or uses the books of a public library meets with numerous annoyances and hindrances to his full enjoyment. There are those who from lack of thought or breeding accost their friends in full voice in tones that jar upon the sensitive ear of one intent upon the study of a favorite subject, to which, perhaps, he is only able to devote a few moments snatched from the pressure of business; there are also the "whisperers" and "mutterers,"

who indeed pay outward regard to the decorum proper in such surroundings, but whose monotonous mumbling, continued until patience is well-nigh exhausted, is to many a worse infliction than audible speech itself. Of course, the selfish and inconsiderate who try to secure the first and best of everything abound in libraries and reading-rooms as in every public place. But the annoyance occasioned by any of those mentioned is insignificant compared with that caused by the "pencil pests," the "amateur annotators," as

they have been aptly styled, who read a book or periodical with pencil in hand, and wound the feelings and disturb the equanimity of the readers who follow them by scribbling on its margin or underscoring words or passages. Although the parson who inscribes his pet theory on the margin of a theological work with which he does not agree, the philosopher who similarly criticises the facts or opinions of a writer of another school of thought, the literary critic who corrects the style of an author, or the pedant who appends a translation of a foreign phrase, would doubtless scorn to be classed with the schoolboy who scrawls on the title-page or at the end of a favorite story, "This is a boss book—you bet!" in the regard of the bibliophile—the true lover of books and the man of culture—all are sinners together. It can scarcely be allowed that they differ even in degree, for the same spirit animates every one who thus offends, and the more learned and presumably thoughtful of them is really more culpable than the thoughtless boy who knows no better.

The writer once knew an habitué of a public library who was possessed with this species of *cacoethes scribendi*. He was a literal devourer of books, reading everything that came in his way, from theology to the turf. He would take up a book, turn the pages carelessly for a few moments, then become absorbed and retire from all outward impression. Soon he would begin to "breathe hard" and to grunt in a way peculiar to himself at such times; then out would come a stub of a pencil from his waistcoat pocket and be busily engaged in recording, perhaps, a correction of text or statement, but more likely some sarcastic comment upon the writer of the book or his opinions. This man made himself so obnoxious in this particular that the directors instructed the librarian to warn him that he must abandon the practice or be denied the privileges of the library. He took the admonition very much to heart, and even claimed that the books were enhanced in value by his marginal annotations. Doubtless every one of this class would hold the same opinion—that his criticism, correction, comment, or translation would be valued by subsequent readers. But such a belief is only the outcome of conceit, an assumption that no one as wise as he will ever read the book.

Those who think they have something to say in this wise are bad enough, but there are yet worse—who, pencil in hand (but touched to the tongue before using to insure a blacker mark), underline word after word or enclose sentence after sentence in parentheses throughout a book, disfiguring nearly every page by their inanity,

and spoiling the pleasure of every other reader who is not like-minded.

A man may do as he likes with his own books—treat them fairly and keep them well or deface them to any extent he will; but the books of a public library are not to be marred at the pleasure of any pedant or boor who may take them in hand. They are for the good of all, and as such are stringently guarded by the law of the State, which says that "Whoever wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause writes upon, injures, defaces, tears, or destroys a book, plate, picture, engraving, or statue belonging to a law, town, city or other library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months." Moreover, he who indulges in this reprehensible propensity needs naught but his own act to be "writ down an ass."

#### THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

*From the Chicago Tribune, July 16.*

THE trustees of the Newberry Library have decided on the site for the building and chosen the old Newberry homestead, and are now considering plans for a building. They do not think it wise to expend several hundred thousand dollars on a building at once, but are rather inclined to build a wing, now and then adding more as occasion requires, due regard being had of course to harmony of design and style in the whole structure. The trustees have also selected Mr. W. F. Poole as librarian. He has already signified his acceptance of the offer. He will send in his resignation to the Library Board next Saturday, and be ready to begin collecting books for the Newberry Library about the 1st of September.

"The trustees have expressed a desire to have me go to work at once," said Mr. Poole last night, "and I shall do so. The first thing to be done is to begin the collection of books. The plans for the building have not been agreed upon, but I shall have very little to do with that. A house will have to be hired for the librarian and his assistants to work in, where they can arrange and catalog books for the shelving when the new building is ready. The Astor Library in New York may be taken as an example of the work that is to be done. Dr. Cogswell was appointed librarian in 1848, but the library was not opened until 1852, which shows that there is an immense amount of work to do. But this fund is much larger than the Astor fund. It is the largest, with the exception, possibly, of the Tilden fund in New York, that was ever given for a library in any country. It appears that the Tilden fund is larger than was first reported, and that may be larger than this one. The Newberry Library will be wholly for reference, which will modify the character of books to be put in it."

"Have you formed any plans in regard to it?"

"No general plan has been arranged, and nothing has been said about my going to Europe.

The intention is to make a collection of books that will be complete in all its departments, the purpose being to satisfy the wants of scholars. It will not interfere with the Public Library in any way, but will supplement it and relieve the Library Board of the purchase of costly books that they might deem it necessary to have. This library will stand to the Public Library about in the same relation that universities stand to public schools, one being for higher and the other for general education. I think there should be at least 50,000 books in it at the time of the opening, but nothing of that kind has been settled upon. Eventually it will rival any library in the country. The nominal appraisal of the library property is \$2,125,000, but I think it is really much greater than that. The amount to be expended for books, the cost of the building, and the amount of the permanent fund have not been settled upon, but after the first expenditure for books and paying the cost of the building I think a fund of \$2,000,000 will remain, and it may be more. The Astor Library never had a fund greater than \$750,000 outside of its income. Of course it will take time, but the Newberry Library will be a large one when it is completed. The grounds where the buildings are to be located contain 64,000 feet."

"Do you know who will be your successor in the Public Library?"

"I do not, and that is a matter that I can speak about only with great delicacy. The board will have to settle that. But since you ask me I will say that Mr. Wickersham, the Secretary, is a man of good experience in the business affairs of the library. Mr. F. H. Hill, my office assistant, has given attention to the cataloguing of books and understands bibliography thoroughly. He has grown up to it, and I regard him as an able young man. I can see no necessity for going outside the city for my successor. I have not spoken to Mr. Hill about going with me. He is just such a man as I will want, but I think he ought to stay at the Public Library because he is necessary to it. I shall always take an interest in the Public Library, and hope to see the day when it will occupy a building on Dearborn Park."

There were many who favored placing the library building on the Ogden block, just north of Washington Square, because of its greater accessibility, but the trustees chose a different site, partly because they already had the vacant Newberry block, and partly because the other was bounded on one side by a noisy travel street. The site selected is certainly free from that objection, being out of the way of all street-cars. This comparative inaccessibility, however, is not so bad in a library which will be used only by students, to whom quiet surroundings are most desirable. The block has remained untouched and vacant since the fire, looked after only by a gardener.

To a reporter for *The Times* Mr. Bradley said: "We have not decided upon any plans with reference to the building. That is a matter upon which we have expended a great deal of thought and care. We want to decide upon some definite plan ourselves before we call upon architects to make drawings for us, because we think that we have some ideas of our own, gathered by careful

study and experience at home and abroad, which will be of as much service in attaining practical ends as the ideas of either architects or mechanics. We have had consultations upon this subject every day, and we have got along as fast as we could. We intended before we got to work, to have a practical and permanent foundation in the way of income for the institution. We don't intend to waste the fund in grand and ornate buildings. We will not do with this fund as was done with the Dr. Rush fund in Philadelphia. The doctor left about \$1,000,000 for a library, and \$750,000 was put into a building. Now they have a magnificent structure, but no income for the support of the library. A pile like that is an unproductive investment, altogether out of proportion, and is, I consider, unnecessary extravagance. We shall expend no such sum in a building. We shall only erect enough to do for the next ten or fifteen years. We will erect an elegant, complete and substantial fire-proof structure, which may be added to from time to time, as the needs of the library demand. We shall satisfy the public in every respect in meeting the wants of the institution. When Mr. Newberry provided for the library, he had in mind the Astor Library in New York. Mr. Newberry was a lover of books, a good business man, and the first president of the Young Men's Library Association. His idea was to make a reference library, as a public circulating library had already been established. The Astor Library is now three times as large as when it was first built by the trustees, and its great want has been a fixed and ample income. The income has always been small and insufficient, and it has little more than what the Astors have given it from time to time. The Astor family have built all the necessary additions. We don't intend to spend all the income we shall get to sustain the Newberry Library, but we will not pinch it in any form. We will conduct it upon a broad and liberal basis. Mr. Poole will find here a broader field for his usefulness, and a place to round out his eminent career as a librarian."

#### ORIENTAL LIBRARIES.

*From Miss M. L. Cost's "Siam."*

ANOTHER room in the great temple of Wat Pra Kean or the temple of the Emerald idol in Bangkok "is used as a library, and has a large, black wooden case, inlaid with silver and pearl, and holding sacred Pali books. The floor was covered with some of that wonderful silver matting, but it was so dirty you would not have known there was anything in the corners but earth. The keepers slept and cooked and ate there, and their beds and rice-pots were all huddled into the corner, and their cigars, lamps, torches, and betel-trays were laid upon the ornamented ledges of the sacred library. At the end of a rope, which opened a trap-door communicating with an upper story, they had tied some dried fish, which swung back and forth, adding not a little to the odoriferous atmosphere. Dust and cobwebs covered the walls, and the once beautiful ceiling was blackened by the smoke of their cooking."



THE CLAPP MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

(Belchertown, Mass.)

THE will of John F. Clapp was probated in August, 1882, giving Everett and D. P. Clapp as trustees the sum of \$40,000 for a Belchertown library, three-quarters of which should be used for a building to be put up within five years, and the rest form the nucleus for the establishment of a library. The trustees have done their work leisurely and thereby secured a considerable interest fund. The lot is 238 feet front, 278 deep, and the library stands 90 feet from the street on a carefully graded mound, which stretches out in every direction as a beautiful lawn, the approaches being by winding paths from the north and south gates. The building is of the Norman type of architecture, resembling the Greek cross in form, as the illustration at the head of this article shows. It is 102 feet long and about 50 feet wide, and has a granite base. The superstructure is of Longmeadow stone, the trimmings being of a lighter shade than that of the main part of the walls. It is excellently lighted, there being 18 small front windows in the upper story, with three more of stained glass over the main entrance. The north and south ends are adorned with costly memorial windows of elaborate designs. There is a tower in the centre which rises 80 feet from the ground. The roof is covered with tile, and is surmounted with ornamental terra-cotta work. About the main entrance are the words in large letters, "Clapp Memorial Library, 1885." There is a substantial fence in front of the lot, and will be ample room for the planting and growth of trees. The view from the rear of the building, over the eastern hills, is particularly picturesque.

The auditorium or library proper is 40 feet

square, the distance from floor to ceiling being 27 feet. The reading-room is 29 by 20 feet, the two apartments being practically one and a screen of carved cherry wood marking the dividing line between them. The library will be provided with a desk for the librarian and reference-tables for the use of patrons. There will also be tables in the reading-room, together with oaken chairs with seats of dark red-wood. The settees will be kept in the basement for the most part, except when they are wanted for large gatherings. The interior finish of the main floor is in ash, made to resemble antique oak, with a very pleasing effect. The alcove shelves will hold 15,000 books, some of which are already in place, and it is estimated that room can readily be found in the building for 50,000, should occasion ever require. There is a high wainscoting of ash and the plastering is frescoed in dark olive green and gold, with a heavy gold frieze. The stage is provided with foot-lights and a superb grand piano. The house is lighted with gas, a Springfield gas machine being used, and is heated by furnaces. A green-room and a cloak-room adjoin the stage. On the south side of the building there is a fireplace, and in the corner near-by stands a fac-simile of one of the famous Tudor chairs of the London Tower. Near the main entrance is a stairway leading to a room on the second floor which will be used as a meeting-place for the trustees and also probably as a ladies' reading-room. A pleasant room has also been set off in the basement for any purpose that may be desired—for instance, a class-room for teaching French, or as a place for the gathering of a reading circle. The building was dedicated June 30, 1887.



## A CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR YOUTH.

ON the second floor of an old wooden building on Park Row, says the *New York Evening Sun*, is a room which contains 100,000 paper-covered books and pamphlets. The proprietor of the place began business in this city nine years ago with a capital of \$7 and 100 books, and he has built up the trade in second-hand books of fiction until it has reached its present generous proportions. The stock is composed mainly of uncopyrighted editions of popular authors. Very few new books are handled. When the books and pamphlets come from the publishers' hands they cost from 10 to 20 cents. When a boy who has bought "Snake-Eyed Bob, the bully of the woods," for 10 cents has finished reading the book, and kept it in a fair state of preservation, he can take it to the circulating library and sell it for half what he paid for it. By this process the dealer's stock is constantly replenished. These second-hand books are carefully gone over, and all torn pages are patched. The books are then resold at a slight advance on the price the dealer has paid.

The business is at its best in the summer months, because then the theatres are closed, and the boys look for sensational literature to supply a morbid taste for novelty. Among French authors *Fortuné Du Boisgobey*, who writes detective stories, such as "The vitriol throwers," is in the largest demand. His books are ground out at the rate of one every month. The bookseller said that his customers were so anxious to see the current number of *Du Boisgobey's* works, that they could scarcely restrain their impatience. *Jules Verne* is very largely read, as are also *Ouida* and *Clark Russell*. *Fernando Cooper* is frequently called for. Although *Bret Harte's* and *Mark Twain's* books are in demand, they cannot be found on the shelves of the circulating library, for they are protected by copyright. *Lever* is the most popular of Irish writers.

The percentage of profit in the business is much larger than that of the regular book-trade. The books are bought chiefly by boys and seamen. The reading of sensational novels is not as harmful as is generally supposed, in the opinion of the dealer. He thinks that it is much better for the boys to read novels than to travel with the gangs. The tendency of sensational novel-reading among the boys, the dealer said, was to lead them to the perusal of a more healthful class of fiction.

## REV. DR. R. S. STORRS ON LIBRARIES.

IN his address at the dedication of the Clapp Memorial Library, at Belchertown, Mass., June 30, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, spoke of the significant fact that the wealth which is acquired in cities is being gladly returned to the country towns in various forms by the sons and daughters who went out from them years ago. It is being built into such memorials as this through motives of filial affection and a desire to enhance the public good. The railroads have pulled the hill-town centres down to their level, but now the old communities are beginning to reap the benefit of the returning tide. The office

of a library is twofold. In Europe its main object is to collect and preserve that which is rare and curious. With us it is for the gathering in of literature so that it can be made accessible to the whole people. The two things which we of this generation have gained that most affect human happiness are the open book and the photograph. Rapid locomotion and correspondence by electricity are conveniences, but they are not essential to happiness. We wear softer fabrics than did our fathers, but after all it was the men of the homespun who made their mark in the world. When I was a boy my library consisted of a Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," some volumes of Shakespeare, Scott, and Mrs. Edgeworth, and "Robinson Crusoe." Washington had less books in his library than can be afforded now by any mechanic who desires to secure them. The speaker likened the library to an observatory on a housetop lighted with glass of various colors which imparts its own hues to the landscapes seen through it. You open a single shutter, and the fields of Arctic explorations are open to view. Another shutter, and you get glimpses of life in Asia or India, or the eye runs back through pages of history or biography, or the realm of fiction is placed at your disposal. The library influences the home, the common school, the academy, and the college. The worshippers in yonder church become more receptive because of it, and it helps our experiment in popular government. During the century of our national life, we have not done much in art, we have done something in applied science; but our great work has been to show the world that for a people who are trained for it popular government is a success. France has offered her royal jewels for sale that they may be scattered over the earth. Institutions like these are our jewels; they will never be for sale; they will stand until the foundations of the earth crack and crumble to pieces.

## "FREE" IN THE NAME OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*From a report laid before his committee by an English librarian.*

"This person refuses to pay the fine upon the ground that it is a direct form of abstracting money from a person's pocket to suit the whim of a Committee who ask persons to use the Library and then allow a short time (14 days) to read the book in order to abstract money in the form of fines. He also states that he was not aware when he signed the voucher that he was liable to any charge beyond the cost of ticket, and sooner than be imposed upon by such fines will buy his own books. He further doubts my right or authority to detain the ticket (which I have done) until the fine is paid, as the ticket is his property. I have read the rules and the voucher to him and have also told him I should be obliged to lay the matter before you, which he says I can do and before the Committee as well, for in his opinion the Library is a farce and under such rules books are simply carried home to be looked at and brought back again, and he strongly condemns the application made to him by post as unnecessary and impudent."

### COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES.

*From Macmillan's Magazine.*

A VERY interesting catalogue of the Oriel College library in the year 1375 has lately been published. From this it appears to have consisted almost entirely of manuals on grammar, logic, philosophy, theology, and law, both canon and civil, the studies cultivated in the various Faculties. Translations of Aristotle, copies of the Digest and the Code, works of Peter Lombard, Thomas Aquinas, and Duns Scotus, treatises of Augustine, Gregory, and other standard divines, with a Bible and a Latin edition of Euclid make up the staple of this collection. Literature is conspicuous by its absence, and the classics are represented by "Macrobius de sompno Scipionis." There is unhappily no record of the books contributed by William Rede and Simon Bredon to form the Merton Library, about the year 1376; but the few books which are specifically named among the many said to have been presented by Fellows of Merton during the same period are of an exactly similar character. On the other hand, a catalogue of Lincoln College Library, compiled about 1474, or a century later, includes a large number of the Latin classics, such as Virgil, Cicero, Livy, Terence, Plautus, Horace, and Juvenal. The university register shows that so far back as 1448 the Georgics of Virgil were the subject of university lectures; and in the catalogues of books given to the university by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in 1439 and 1443, we find, among tomes of scholastic lore Cicero's Orations and Epistles, Livy, Suetonius, Ovid, Pliny, Terence, and an oration of Æschines, with Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch.

### THE WOODS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

THE Woods memorial library building at Barre is practically finished, though it will not be dedicated for several months, owing to the absence in Europe of the giver, Henry Woods. The building stands in front of the park given to the town by Harding P. Woods, father of the donor. It was built in memory of him and his family. The site is near the centre of the village and is well chosen, for almost the first object that greets the sight of a stranger entering town is this large, handsome, and substantial building. The structure is unpretentious so far as architectural embellishment is concerned, there being no elaborate decorative work; it seemed rather to be Mr. Woods's idea to give the library association a building which would in all points meet their needs. This it does admirably. The structure is of brick with Longmeadow brownstone trimmings. It stands in the middle of a large plat of ground, which was also given by Mr. Wood, and its dimensions are 40 by 60 feet. The building is square, with a vestibule projecting toward the street, which is 11 by 30 feet. A flight of broad steps leads to the entrance under a large arch, on which is inscribed "Woods Memorial Library Building, 1886." A pair of cherry doors guards the entrance.

The floors are of rock-maple, the walls are of plaster, with soap-stone polish. The wall finish is of black birch, very handsomely stained. A small entry leads from the front doors to the dividing swing-doors which open to the delivery-room. This is in the centre of the building, and has on the left of the entrance the library proper, and at the end the directors' room, while on the right are the waiting and reading rooms. Large, handsome desks line the left-hand side, while the doors on the right lead to the homelike reading-rooms. Convenience has evidently been the chief idea of the builders, so that comfort, light, comeliness characterize the building. The feature of the reading-room, besides the handsome finish which adorns all the apartments, is the open fireplace with an elegant marble mantel. An oil painting of Harding P. Woods hangs over the mantel, and beneath it are placed a pair of old-fashioned andirons, which have found their way



THE WOODS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Barre, Mass.

there from the garret of one of the old Barre homesteads. On the other side of the room hangs a picture of Stephen Heald, given by his son-in-law, Matthew Walker, and wife, of Barre. At the rear of the reading-room is an arch which can be closed by large folding doors, thus separating it from a small room for quiet study and consultation of books. Doors lead from this room to the directors' apartments, which are as cosy as could be desired. Here are two large closets for the storage of manuscripts and other important documents. The visitor can then complete a circle of the building by entering the library proper, without passing back through the delivery-room. This large apartment extends along the whole northwest side of the building, and is well adapted for its purpose. Handsome ash cases are made for the storage of books, and are capable of holding fully 6000 volumes.

The second floor is given up to a large hall, 38 by 36 feet, containing 218 seats. This is designed for lectures, literary meetings, and entertainments of an educational nature. The walls are sheathed to the window stools, the room is well lighted and has a platform at the end. In the rear are large and highly polished folding

doors, which, though weighing 500 pounds each, run smoothly and easily. They separate the hall from what is known as the museum, which will contain a fine collection of curiosities given by Ginery Twitchell, of Brookline. The building is fitted with commodious closets for storing books, clothing, etc., is lighted with gas and heated by steam. The cost was over \$20,000. The architect was a son of Mr. Woods.

Henry Woods, the donor, is a native of Barre, and well known for his generosity. He is a member of the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co., of Boston, dry-goods importers, and his business calls him to live abroad much of his time. His love of his native town is shown by the fact that, while living in Europe, he registers from Barre, so that he may aid the town by paying taxes there. He has always felt a deep interest in the village, because it was the life-long home of his father, whose house stands just across the road from the memorial building. Mr. Woods has always been very generous to the library association, having given \$1200 to it several years ago, and also added \$5000 to the gift of the building, the income of which is to be used for new books. The library was started 30 years or more ago, by a gift of \$500 from Samuel Gates, who could neither read nor write, but wished to help others to the literary enjoyment which was denied him.

#### A DREAM OF A PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

*From the American.*

SOME ingenious person sends us the draft of a bill for the establishment of national lending libraries, to be paid for out of the proceeds of a tax on reprints of foreign books. There are many objections to such a plan, the first and worst being that it would stand in the way of some honest recognition of the claims of foreign authors to compensation for their books. It may be a long time before we secure the passage of an international copyright law. It probably will not be possible until the Copyright League has had time to die and be forgotten. But while a tax on such reprints would be of some benefit to American literature, to accept it would be to abandon the hope of the larger and juster legislation. Besides this, the erection of such libraries at national expense and under national auspices would open many difficult questions of national policy. Would the nation admit or exclude Paine's works? Herbert Spencer's works? Whether it decided to admit or to exclude them, it would find itself in equal difficulties, by giving mortal offence to a large body of citizens. And this is but one out of many questions which would be raised.

That this country is woefully deficient in free public libraries, and indeed in libraries of any kind not the property of individual persons, is most true. There are but three thousand public collections in the whole country which contain over a thousand volumes each; and of these the greater part are in a few great cities. We could mention large towns of fairly educated, moral, and intelligent people in which there are no public collections of books, and hardly any private collection of three hundred volumes in extent, if we except the libraries of the professional men.

Nor are the people of these towns a non-reading people. They do read a great variety of things, from recent novels and the illustrated magazines down to the daily newspapers. A large proportion of them spend enough time in reading to make them masters of all the great books in the world's literature before they have reached their fortieth year. But the most of this time is as good as wasted, and they hardly know the classics of their own language even by name.

To build up a good public library in such a place is not certain to prove a cure for bad intellectual habits, which have taken deep root through long indulgence. But it is to take away in some measure the temptation to the formation of such habits in the new generation, and to give them the chance of better things. Nothing would make a deeper and broader mark on the intellectual culture of America than to put in every country town, every considerable centre of population, and each of the wards of our great cities a really good collection of standard books, in which the best thought of the recognized masters of literature would be open and accessible to anybody.

It is said that the gift for accumulating money rarely is accompanied with the degree of imagination needed for spending it effectively. One English millionaire has taken help from Mr. Walter Besant, and has advanced the capital needed to make his "Dream of a People's Palace" a reality in the East End of London. Why should not some American millionaire—or some group of them—make a lasting name and earn the perpetual gratitude of the nation by creating a national library system in this country? It would not be either necessary or desirable for the founder to bear the whole expense of their establishment. If he were to offer the books to each of the localities we have named, the people would do the rest. He might refuse to send anything until his inspectors had visited the place and found that ample space for the collection had been furnished in a pleasantly situated, well-lighted, and well-warmed room; and that arrangements had been made to keep the library open at least every afternoon and evening for six (or still better, seven) days of the week. He might also condition his gift upon continual compliance with these conditions, making it a gift liable to withdrawal in case of bad management or improper care of the books. Upon these conditions he could secure from nearly every community in the United States a hearty coöperation in the work of opening and maintaining libraries of the true sort.

As to furnishing the supply of books needed for such an enterprise, the only feasible plan would be for him to print for himself all such as are not copyrighted in America. At some railroad centre near the actual centre of population, so as to save the costs of transportation to the utmost, he would have to erect a paper-mill, type-foundry, printers' ink manufactory, and book-binding, in close connection with a great printing-office. For operations on a grand scale it would be far cheaper to make than to buy; and by making instead of buying he could secure a uniformity in the excellence of the work done, which would tend to raise the whole business of making books for the American people. By accustoming

the popular eye to type of a good size, and black ink upon white paper of good texture, he would make the market for books of inferior order small and unprofitable.

Of course the editorial work of selecting the books to be reprinted would be one of the most difficult parts of the plan. Difficult, but not of insurmountable difficulty. The first point would be to secure sufficient breadth in the selection. No one age of English literature, no one class of writers whose books really are literature, should be neglected. As the business of furnishing the books would occupy years, if not decades, the chronological order could not be followed. Rather three lines of supply should be taken at the same time: the first covering the writers from Chaucer to Addison; the second from Addison to Carlyle; the third the contemporary authors. In this way the whole field of our historic literature would be covered from the first, and the continuity of the intellectual development on both sides of the Atlantic would be kept in sight, without repelling the class of readers who have to be taught by experience that Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope are not the only books worth reading before the age of Victoria. A due balance also would have to be preserved between the literature of force and the literature of instruction, but with the proviso that "books which are not books," which have no claim to rank as works of literary art, shall not be included, however instructive. At the same time every genuine form of literature, from Jeremy Taylor's sermons to Darwin on the Origin of Species, and Charles Reade's novels, should be included, without any narrow reference to edification or the reverse. A more difficult problem is presented by the frequent indecency of the older authors, and especially the early dramatists. A line must be drawn at some point; and it is not so difficult as it appears. To exclude everything objectionable would be impossible, else "Romeo and Juliet" would be excluded. But "filth for filth's sake," whether it have the name of Massinger or that of Swinburne to vouch for it, should not be admitted.

Another problem would be the admission of foreign classics. The greatest of them could not be excluded; but the preponderance of English and American literature should be maintained by putting the standard of admission very high in the case of other modern literatures. Apart from Greek and Latin, not a score of writers from any other literature need be taken; and even in these a preference should be shown for such authors as have been translated by good English writers. In all these selections the advice of the best critics should be had.

To protect the libraries from dishonesty it should be made the law of the States and of the nation that the sale or purchase, and even the gift, of a book bearing the impress of the central publishing-house should be held a misdemeanor *prima facie*.

This is a rough outline of a plan, where details would be settled as occasion arose. It is impossible even to determine the probable cost of the undertaking; but the gain to the country would be far beyond the cost. And the man who should do this would secure to himself a *monumentum aere perennius*.

J. D.

## MOVABLE SHELVING AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

*From the London Times, June 2.*

FOR some years back the National Library has increased to such an extent that the disposition of the books has become a serious difficulty. The new reading-room and library were built in 1857, and it is said that Sir Antonio Panizzi then prophesied that the enlarged accommodation would suffice for 30 years' books. Some relief has recently been afforded by the new newspaper-room; otherwise Sir Antonio's prediction would hardly have proved absolutely correct. Nevertheless, there is still so much crowding that in a very short time the state of the library will necessitate the building of a new wing, unless other means are devised to obviate the difficulty. A new wing could only be built at a very great cost, and the building might perhaps be at considerable distance from the present reading-room. The scheme which has now been considered by the trustees, and has received their sanction, is one for the introduction of movable presses into the library. It is remarkably simple and effective in character. It owes its origin to Mr. H. Jenner, the assistant in the department intrusted with the duty of classifying and placing on the shelves the acquisitions to the library. Two of the presses have been placed in the south-west angle of the new library, one being made with a framework of wood, and the other of iron. The details of their construction have been ably carried out by Mr. Sparrow, the locksmith attached to the Museum, who also executed drawings of the presses for the inspection of the trustees. Mr. G. Bullen, Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, believes that the proposed plan possesses all the advantages claimed for it by Mr. Jenner, which may be thus briefly indicated: It provides additional shelf accommodation to meet the wants of the library for about 50 years to come; it adapts itself to the present arrangements of the library, the existing classification of the books being maintained; the new presses will adjoin the old ones, so that the books will be as near to the reading-room as at present; and, finally, the whole plan can be carried out at a comparatively small expense.

The iron-grated floors of the library are crossed, at intervals corresponding with the width of the individual presses, by half-inch iron girders, four inches in depth. To two of these girders bars of "angle iron" have been fastened, so as to form horizontal ledges at right angles to the girders. A hanging bookcase has been placed between these, and made movable by an arrangement of wheels which run along the ledges. In its normal position the hanging case fits back close against the presses behind it, projecting only an inch or so beyond the rail which guards the present presses. When books from the inner presses are required, the hanging case is to be pulled forward; it will run easily into the middle of the passage, and may be as easily returned to its place. The case is of sufficient width to hold ordinary-sized books on both sides—that is to say, double the quantity held by the present presses. The arrangement can be applied, with a few slight modifications, to almost any part of



the ironwork, no fitting being required, beyond the boring of a few holes in the girders. Light is very little obstructed, and locomotion not at all. The time taken in supplying books to readers is not appreciably increased, and the present classification of books is preserved. The expense of these presses, which is not great, might be spread over an indefinite time by simply setting them up only as they are required; and it is calculated that at present 40 presses a year would be ample. The scheme has many advantages over the possible plans of building a new story to the ironwork, or a new wing to the Museum; not the least of these being the saving of the whole cost of building, the possibility of gradual adoption, and the avoidance of the grave inconvenience which would be caused by placing books at any considerable distance from the reading-room.

The only question that arose for consideration was whether the strength of the existing ironwork would be sufficient to bear the additional strain when the proposed scheme is in full operation. This matter, however, has been submitted to the Board of Works, and their engineer reports that the galleries would bear even more than the additional weight which it is proposed to place upon them. The scheme will now be adopted, and there seems no doubt whatever that, when it has been fully carried out, it will adequately meet a difficulty which has for some time past engaged the anxious attention of Mr. Bullen and the officers of the Department of Printed Books.

#### BODLEIAN BORROWING.

*From the Saturday review.*

PROFESSOR FREEMAN [advocated the issue of books from the Bodleian] "in the name of Research." O Research, what things are done in thy name! Of course we have but a brief report of his speech, in which he said that "a book was not an idol, but a tool." Yet we have an historical instance of a person who objected to his idols being borrowed, and the borrowing of our tools is a thing we all object to very much indeed. It is a kind of "rattening." A man goes to the Bodleian to use a tool. He cannot do so because the tool is not there. Somebody has borrowed it. Now, if that somebody were using the tool in the Bodleian, it would be for the moment beyond the reach of the other man who wants it. But the moment would be brief, because anybody that reads in a public library reads hard and gets through his business as quickly as he may. The Bodleian is a very nice old place, but few men desire to pass more time there than is necessary. The borrower, on the other hand, carries away a book he fancies he needs, and then he never uses it at all, or only at his very dilatory leisure.<sup>1</sup> The subscribers to the London Library know all about this. For these reasons the borrowing of a tool is a very undesirable thing, and we have not yet examined the disastrous consequences of borrowing idols. The idols are systematically ruined by borrowers, their children, their friends, the handmaidens

within their gates. They get packed up in the portmanteaux of guests, and carried away, by accident, and then they disappear. Whether as tools, or as idols, or as both, books are never the better for being lent. "The lender of a book is a fool; he that returneth it is a greater fool," says the Spanish proverb. There is nothing "superstitious" (as Professor Freeman thinks) in these arguments.

Professor Chandler urges that people should act like himself, and buy the books they need, using the Bodleian for works of reference. This is speaking like a sportsman. If books are to be lent at all, to the poor country parson let them be lent, not to professors who are very well paid for being learned, or for a learned reputation, and who can afford to spend a little of their salaries on buying the books that other men write. A stinginess about buying books, a desire to be ever borrowing, is not a creditable sign of English learning.

#### FREE LIBRARIES IN BULGARIA.

*From Mfuchin's "Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula."*

BOTH Sofia and Philippopoli have public libraries: that of Sofia has about 25,000 volumes, that of Philippopoli about 15,800 volumes. The librarian of Philippopoli tells me that they have on an average sixty-five readers a day. There are about four thousand English works; and I observed not only works on the Eastern question, but works of a general or scientific character, such as Mr. J. S. Cotton's Book on India, and Mr. Romanes's on Animal Intelligence. The building intended for the Eastern Roumelian Parliament in Philippopoli is now used as the public library.

#### Library Association United Kingdom.

We have received the following letter from Mr. C. E. Scarse, a local secretary of the Birmingham meeting of the L. A. U. K.:

"The next meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held in Birmingham, commencing Sept. 20, 1887.

"In addition to the ordinary work of the Association arrangements will be made for excursions to Stratford-on-Avon and other places of interest in the district. A visit to the library of Earl Spencer at Althorpe will, it is hoped, be added to the programme.

"We are especially anxious that some at least of our American confrères should attend the conference this year, and with this object in view I venture to solicit your kindly aid in making known to the librarians in America the place of our next meeting, and of assuring them of the heartiness of welcome they may expect to find in Birmingham, if they will favor us with a visit. An early intimation from those who will be present will much oblige us."

<sup>1</sup> [It does not seem to occur to the Saturday reviewer that the time during which a book is to be kept out can be limited, or that if the book is lent in Oxford it can be sent for. — Eds.]



## Library Economy and History.

M. BUISSON's "L'instruction pub. à l'Expos. Univ. à la Nouvelle-Orléans; rapport par M. B. Buisson, com. de la Sect. Fr. d'Éduc.," which forms fasc. 17 of the Mém. et doc. scolaires pub. par le Musée Pédagog., contains (p. 52-57) an article on the Bibliothèques scolaires, and (p. 209-214) one on Columbia College Library.

M. Buisson says that the Columbia College Library cannot be surpassed in its organization and the facilities it affords for work and study. He reaches the conclusion after visiting the library of Harvard and those of Oxford and Cambridge, in England, and the libraries of several of the German universities; and he adds that to him it realizes the ideal of a university library, not as yet in the number of its volumes, "but in equipment and organization, and in a character of its own that deserves to be studied."

BURKHARDT, C. A. H. Hand- und Adressbuch der deutschen Archive im Gebiete des Deutschen Reiches, Luxemburgs, Oesterreich-Ungarns, der russischen Ostseeprovinzen, und der deutschen Schweiz. 2. Auflage. Lpz. 2 v. (I Handbuch. 9+230 p. 8°. II: Adressbuch. 65 p. 12° apart 1.50 m.) Lpz. bd. 10 m.

FAXON, J. L., architect. Design for proposed Carnegie Library, Allegheny City, Pa. Elevation, plans, and sections. (In *Amer. architect*, March 26.)

FUSTIER, Gustave. Les vicissitudes d'une grande bibliothèque; La Bibl. Carnavalet et ses revendications. (Pages 85-91 of *Le livre, mars*.)

NEW public library Swansea. (In *Illustrated Lond. News*, June 11, p. 650.)

An account of the opening, by Mr. Gladstone, with an elevation. Building cost £20,000; it is 4 stories high in front, 3 stories behind. A tower 100 feet high rises in the centre. There is a lofty circular reading-room. The architecture is Italian classical. The library has 31,000 v. and 2000 paintings, engravings, and drawings.

WOOD, W. HALSEY, architect. Competition design for Carnegie Free Library. Elevation, plan, section, and details. (In *Amer. architect*, Apr. 30.)

## REPORTS.

*Bowdoin College Lib.* Geo. T. Little, librarian, reports no. of v. 37,478; pamphlets, 8,300+; books belonging to Medical School estimated at 4000; added past year, 1728 v. and 560 pam., exceeding by several hundred the increase of any year since the appointment of present librarian, and being six times the average increase for the ten years previous. This growth is due largely to a gift of \$400 from a member of the Class of 1837, and to the valuable collection of 150 books and 200 pamphlets relating to natural history presented by Dr. D. Humphreys Storer, of Class of 1822. \$1000, received last January from a source

which cannot be made public, has been invested, and the interest only will be expended for books. Of the accessions, 842 v. were purchased at the average cost of 92 cents. Care has been taken to supply our needs, whenever possible, by buying at book auctions and of second-hand dealers in England, and, while transportation charges increase the cost of these volumes somewhat, it is now believed that over a hundred dollars has been saved by purchases made in this manner. Vols. loaned, 4691, an increase of 400 over previous year; average attendance 28, an increase of 12 per cent. All but two undergraduates are borrowers of books. A rearrangement and classification of the books by the Dewey system has been begun. The publication of reproductions of the choicest drawings and paintings in the Bowdoin collection is an effort to secure a book-fund of \$1000, as a memorial to Prof. A. S. Packard.

*Brooklyn L.* Added 6024; total 93,659; issued 112,152; consulted about 75,000. Circulation through nine drug-store deliveries was 5536, a decrease of 765. Two deliveries were discontinued and one established. "What the library needs most is a further endowment."

*Charlestown (S. C.) Library Society.* The 139th annual meeting was held June 14. The dinner was dispensed with for the first time in many years, but the attendance, over one hundred, was the largest since the war. The property is valued at \$25,000; estimated income for next year, \$1741.16; expenses, \$785. No. of v. 18,512; circulation, 3241, against 5160 last year. In spite of the earthquake the library was closed only six more days this year than last. Mr. René R. Jervy, who has been librarian for nine years, retires; the election for librarian, who, under the new plan of organization, was to be a lady, brought out eighteen candidates, and after six ballots Miss Pinckney was declared elected.

*Chicago P. L.* Total library fund, \$105,268.38, \$40,000 transferred to Dept. of Public Works for completing the hall, constructing elevators, etc. No. of v. May 31, 129,129; net increase, 9619 v.; added, 11,353; worn out and condemned, 734, of which 363 were in English fiction, 333 juvenile books, 25 books in continental languages, and 13 in other departments. Expended for books, \$10,439.19. No. of book-borrowers, 29,228, an increase of 7.7 per cent. Circulating department open 227 days; circulation, 626,825; daily average, 2263, a larger number than on any preceding year. 123,036 v. delivered from seven delivery stations. Visitors, 79,345, gain of 19.3 per cent.; 208,470 books used, a gain of 33 per cent. Fines collected, \$3444.63.

*Cooper Union, N. Y.* (26th-28th rpts.) Expenditure for library, \$3792.73. The number of periodicals on file is about 500—dailies, weeklies, monthlies—foreign and domestic.

An average of more than 2000 resort daily to this reading-room, who have the advantage of this current information, and the instruction or amusement of such books as they may select from the library. This, however, is merely an adjunct to the reading-room, the books being furnished only to the visitors and not allowed to

be taken out for home reading. It was not the object of the founder to establish a great library for learned consultation, or for circulation in the city, but a large, commodious, well-furnished, and hospitable reading-room for the use of that intelligent class, so numerous in every large city, that are engaged in the business of life, with a very limited leisure, and who have not the means or the opportunities of a private home to meet their legitimate and craving wants for the information and cultivation of their minds.

To this end, the books gathered in the library are furnished chiefly for current and popular reading. With the exception of full sets of the Public Documents of the United States, and of the State of New York, the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, several large encyclopædias, technical dictionaries, and the regular series of the Patent Office Reports from the beginning, there is little in this library that a specialist, in any department of science or literature, would find of much service. But the books of the library are largely used by those who resort to the reading-room; an average of 748 books are daily called for. There are now 19,568 books in the library, of which only about 10,000 are current reading-books, and frequently called for by the general reader.

The Patent Office Reports have been consulted during the past year by 1584 persons, in 8010 volumes of the specifications and drawings.

A great amount of useful and popular reading is furnished by the Seaside, Lovell, and Franklin Square Libraries. The thanks of the trustees are due to Mr. Geo. Munro and to Mr. John Lovell for furnishing the successive volumes of their respective libraries as they are published, free to the reading-room of the Cooper Union. These volumes in each case average three a week, and sometimes more. The number of this class of books in the library is now 3980.

*Merc. Lib. Assoc., N. Y.* (69th rpt.) Added 6318 (424 French, 348 German, 313 gifts); total, 214,336; issued 149,355 (delivered at members' residences 2176, a decrease of 1078 from the previous year). The circulation is 6250 more than the year before. In order of popularity of classes Fiction leads, Literature is second, History, Geography and Travels third, and Biography fourth. The Arts circulated 3195, Political science 2612, Mental and Moral Science 2039, Natural Science 2061, Theology 1975, Mathematics only 186.

*New Haven, City Library.* Opened June 7 for circulating books. In five days over 1200 persons took cards and the average circulation was about 250. As there are only 3500 books in the library there is apprehension that they will speedily run short. Double the present number should be accessible for free circulation. Attendance in reading-room 300 per day.

*Stirling's and Glasgow P. L.* Added 852 v. and pam.; total over 40,000 v. and pam.; issued 189,003.

*Watertown (Mass.) P. L.* Added 796; total 16,587; issued 31,998 (fict. and juv. 61.2%). The librarian calls for a periodical reading-room in the basement, where there is ample unused space.

## NOTES.

*Baltimore, Mercantile Library.* The efforts of the *News* to add to the membership of the Mercantile Library has resulted in the addition of about 500 new subscriptions in a single month. In its palmiest days the Mercantile had a maximum membership of 1424, including a large number of clerks at \$3 per annum. When the fee was raised to \$5 for every one the number fell off, but after the removal to the present quarters in 1881 increased to 1193. The five succeeding years saw another decline, and Dec. 1, 1886, there were only 862 names on the roll. These have since been reduced to 839; if all of these can be relied on they would, with the 500 new subscriptions, give a total of 1339, only 85 less than the highest number ever reached, and the income would be larger, because all now pay \$5. If only 700 of the old members remain the income would be \$6000, a larger amount than was ever received from membership fees alone. Probably some at least of those who subscribed the \$66,000 towards the endowment fund would consent to the investment of their subscriptions for the benefit of the Library, the money to revert to them if the effort to save the institution should eventually fail. Many of its most influential friends are anxious to have the Library reopened in the fall. Success to their efforts!

*Belchertown, Mass., Clapp Memorial Library.* The late John Francis Clapp, of Brooklyn, by his will, probated in August, 1882, gave \$40,000 for a library in Belchertown, three-quarters to be used for a building, the rest to form the nucleus for the purchase of books. The library building stands 90 feet from the street on a graded mound, in a lot 238 feet front, by 278 feet in depth. The building is of the Norman type of architecture, in the form of a Latin cross, 102 feet long, and 40 to 55 wide, resting on a granite base; the superstructure is of Longmeadow stone, with trimmings of a lighter shade than the walls. It is well lighted with eighteen small front windows in the upper story, and three larger of stained glass over the main entrance; while the north and south ends have large memorial windows of elaborate design. A tower in the centre rises 80 feet from the ground. The auditorium, or library proper, in the south end of the building, is 40 feet square, and 27 feet from floor to ceiling. The rotunda is 18 by 28 feet; the reading-room beyond is 29 by 20 feet, separated from the rotunda only by a screen of carved cherry wood, making the two rooms practically one.

The finish of the main floor is ash made to resemble antique oak. There is a large stage with green-room and cloak-room adjoining; the stage is provided with foot-lights and a fine grand piano. When needed, seats can be arranged for about 600 people, the stage holding 120. The alcove shelves will hold 15,000 books, some of which are already in place, and room can be found for 50,000 if necessary. Tables and oaken chairs with seats of dark redwood will accommodate the patrons of the library and reading-room. The building is lighted with gas from a Springfield gas machine, and heated with furnaces. It was dedicated June 30; Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of

Brooklyn, delivered the address, and prayer was offered by Bp. Huntington. The building has been erected under the supervision of Dwight P. Clapp, a brother of the donor, who presented it to the trustees, another brother, Everett Clapp, of New York, president of the board, receiving it.

*Bradford, England.* Six months' experimental trial at Bradford of throwing open the reference library and reading-rooms on Sunday afternoons has attracted so many readers that the opening will be permanent. The average number of Sunday visitors has exceeded six hundred.

*Brooklyn.* The Library of Henry Ward Beecher, together with a collection of pottery, bronzes, and marbles, is now stored in the Lincoln Safety Deposit Co.'s vaults at 42d St., New York, in the care of the American Art Association, to be sold. The library abounds in poetry, history, philosophy, ethics, and works on religious subjects. There are numerous folios filled with engravings, many of statuary, ancient and modern. There is a noticeable absence of novels; his own "Norwood" is not in the collection. There are few Greek or Latin books. The poetical works are said to be well thumbed, as well as a set of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Although there are several dictionaries they show no signs of usage. There are scores of Bibles and hymn-books, mainly presentation copies. The historical works form the greater part of the library and appear to have been often consulted. So says the *New York Tribune*.

*Brooklyn, Y. M. C. A.* For more than a year the librarian, Silas H. Berry, has been re-classifying the books, and preparing a card catalog, giving titles, authors, and subjects under one alphabet. On May 26th all books so classified were gathered out, and put up according to their new numbering; the card catalog was also opened to the use of patrons. The *Bulletin* for June has a photo-engraving of the library and reading-room.

*Brussels.* M. V. Chauvin condenses in the *Centralblatt* an article of M. F. Burney in the *Revue de Belgique*, on the Bibliothèque de Statistique in this city. It was founded in 1841, but for thirty-five years it was not thought necessary to have any librarian. Then M. Adriaens was chosen. He reorganized the library, and managed it till his death in 1886. The funds are meagre, and most of the books are the gifts of governments and private persons. It has now 400 sets of periodicals, and about 35,000 v. and pm., which completely fill 600 meters of shelves. Among its notable treasures are the 464 v. of the celebrated collection of the "Esprit des journaux français et étrangers;" 1200 quarto v. on the commercial situation of various countries; 500 v. of almanacs. There is a catalog, by M. Heuschling, published in 1853, and six supplements.

*Buffalo Library.* Mr. J. N. Larned, the librarian, has printed a small number of copies of a brief historical and descriptive account of "The Buffalo Library and its building," with 16 exterior and interior views, from photographs reproduced by the Photogravure Company, of New York, and with engraved plans of each floor of the building. The volume contains, addition-

ally, short historical sketches of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, the Society of Natural Sciences, and the Historical Society, and a list of all who have been officially connected with the Young Men's Association and the Buffalo Library, 1836-87.

*Cambridge (Eng.) University Library.* "Seeing that several free libraries are being formed," says the *Publishers' circular*, "we take the opportunity of advising their committees not to follow the financial example shown by the keepers of the splendid library at Cambridge University. As some other libraries are managing their affairs much in the same way, we quote the following from the report of the Cambridge Library Syndicate as a warning. We put some of the salient points in italics: 'In the first place the salaries and wages of the staff have been raised year by year in accordance with graces of the Senate. In 1881 salaries and wages amounted to £1901, in 1886 they were £2557, and in the present year they will be £2615. Thus the £700 of new revenue has been entirely absorbed in expenses of management. The result of this is that, instead of having more money to spend on books than in 1881, the library has less. There are several minor expenses which have inevitably undergone some increase with the growth of the library, but these have been balanced by economies in other directions. And the net result is that while the average annual expenditure on books and binding in the four years 1878-1881 was £1776, the sum estimated as available for the same purpose in 1887 is £1695, or seventy pounds less. It appears that even in 1881 it was felt that the purchases were not adequate to the needs of readers. Since then every year has increased the demand for a full supply of books and journals in departments of which many are new, or have only in recent years been recognized in the university curriculum, while in all of them the important new publications have increased in number and costliness owing to the present activity of the foreign publishing trade and the greatly enhanced price of German books. The whole sum spent last year on books and binding was £2702. Of this sum at least £250 was spent on binding (or rebinding) books not purchased within the year. There remains, then, a sum of from £2400 to £2450 spent last year on the purchase and binding of new foreign books. The sum available for the same purposes this year is £1605, less the £250 or £300 which must be spent on binding even if no new books are bought. Accordingly, to enable the library to keep within its income, the outlay on new literature (including continuations) must be reduced from a little more than £2400 to about £1400 per annum; that is, the library must give up nearly half its subscriptions to journals and other serials, and half its purchases of other works [salaries £2615!]. This can be done only at the cost of laming every branch of learned research. And even if it be resolved to do this, the deficit must continue to increase for some years. Subscriptions to journals cannot be dropped till the end of the year, and all

serial publications which are not journals must in any case be completed.' Thus it appears that, while the expenses of management are steadily increasing, the means of keeping up the library itself is as steadily diminishing. Should this go on, we may find in the course of years that it will be all salary and no library."

*Chicago, The Newberry Library.* We take from the *Chicago Herald* a condensed history of the Newberry fund. The late Walter L. Newberry's will provided, among other things, that when his wife and children died, if without issue, one-half of his estate was to go to his brother's heirs, known as the Michigan Newberrys, and the other half to establish a library on the North Side. His wife and two daughters have died without issue, and the fund for the library now amounts to over \$3,500,000. This became available on the death of his widow about one year ago. When Mr. Newberry died his wife renounced under the will, and chose to take her dower at law, so that upon the theory that such action on her part was equivalent to her death, as regarded her relation to the estate, some parties, upon the death of the last surviving daughter, filed a bill in the Circuit Court before Judge Williams to compel the trustees to devote one-half the estate to the library project. Judge Williams decided in favor of the petitioners, but his decision was afterward overruled by the Supreme Court, and a motion for a rehearing was denied. The Michigan heirs have been settled with. It was expected that the Ogden property would be selected for the library, but terms as to price could not be agreed upon. It was then stated that the trustees desired to build the library in Lincoln Park, and the last legislature passed a bill permitting the park commissioners to grant a site for the institution therein after July 1.

*Chicago P. L.* The June *Centralblatt* reprints from the *Chicago Der Westen* the first part of a long and laudatory account of the Chicago P. L. conjectured to be written by Paul Grzybowski.

*Chicago P. L.* Dr. Poole, in his annual report, says that, in order to secure larger space needed in other departments, it was necessary, in removing the library to its present quarters, to discontinue the general newspaper files. The city newspapers are still taken for binding, but are not filed for public inspection. This has greatly reduced the number of visitors to the reading-room, but it has, by way of compensation, wholly cured some disagreeable features which persistently characterized the old reading-room. The vagrants and tramps who came ostensibly to read the newspapers, but really to find a lounging-place in summer and to keep warm in winter, have disappeared, and no longer defile the air with their unclean presence. No one can now enter the reading-room without noticing that the social quality of the visitors has been improved as well as the purity of the atmosphere.

The *Inter-Ocean* says that it is already found that the rooms in the new City Hall are becom-

ing crowded, as was anticipated about a year ago, when the removal there took place. There are other and vacant rooms in the City Hall, which might readily be transferred, for the present at least, to the library; they are on the top floor and near the other library quarters, and should be fitted up for occupancy.

*Cincinnati P. L.* The Board of Managers at their June meeting reappointed the assistant librarians and attendants, with increase of salaries for long and faithful services in certain cases, and increasing others \$50 per year each, under the rules of the Board.

*Edinburgh Free Library.* It has been suggested that the building shall have a frontage of 98 ft. towards George IV. Bridge and 87 ft. towards the Cowgate, leaving a space of 30 ft. to the rear for light and air; that the lowest flat be appropriated for electric dynamos and the necessary machinery for lighting; that the second flat be utilized as work-rooms for binding, etc., and sanitary accommodation; the third flat to be used as a newspaper-room; the fourth flat, being on the level of the bridge, to be the lending library; the floor above to be the magazine department, with a separate room for ladies; and the uppermost flat to be a reference-room.

*English Free Libraries.* Earl Granville on opening a free library recently in a suburb of London gave some statistics of English free libraries since the passage of the Ewart bill some forty years ago. In the first twenty-two years of the operation of the free library law only 36 libraries were established. Since then 283 have been founded and built, making a total of 319. To forty of these schools of art and science are attached and to twenty others schools of science.

He said the possession of a free library is a proof of the intelligence and public spirit of the towns which possess them. He also said it is a known fact that the valuable technical and artistic knowledge in large part acquired at the free library is what has enabled England to compete with the other countries of the world in trade and commerce. "Coming," says the *Philadelphia News*, "as these assertions do from a veteran statesman who has filled nearly every important office in an English cabinet, their weight is great and the lesson easy to apply."

Let the buyers for our American free libraries make note of this, and take especial pains to supply their industrial readers with the latest and best works relating to their several departments of industry and art, fine as well as applied.

*The English Libraries Act.* In no. 28 of *Book-lore* (1887) Lockwood Huntley proposes that the free library system, which is now confined to cities, shall be extended to rural districts in connection with the schools. He would have a central library to cover a circle of 10 miles' radius and branch libraries at suitable places.

*Hartford (Ct.) Library Assoc.* The librarian states in his annual report that the general character of the reading done by the subscribers is slowly but surely growing better. "There has been for ten years," he says, "a steady increase in reading on



special subjects, due, perhaps to the impulse to study given by the Centennial Exposition. In the winter of 1875-'6, three clubs were using the library. In the winter of 1886-'7, there were twenty-four reading on different periods of English, French, German, and American history; following Prof. Winchester's lectures on the English poets of 1800-1830; studying etching; reading Shakespeare, Goethe, Molière, and other authors; and discussing various social and political subjects, such as 'Peasant life in Europe,' for example. The North School has made use of the library for three years; taking ten or twelve books at a time, for the classes in United States history and geography. The habit of careful, intelligent reading shows itself to a marked degree in the ease with which the pupils express themselves in writing, their choice of words, and their interest in everything relating to the subjects that they study. When a boy comes for a book on his own account (not the school's), that will give him the English side of the American Revolution, his mind has been awakened to something beyond the usual blind acceptance of school text-books." The Association is now sufficiently endowed to place its permanence and stability beyond question, after nearly half a century of earnest labor and struggle for preservation and efficiency.

*Hopedale, Mass.* The Hopedale Community established a library in 1842. "At the suspension of the associated property and industry in 1856, it must have contained 500 v. besides many public documents. It was closed, stored, forgotten, and finally lost. The present library was founded at the first town meeting after the incorporation of the town. There is also a Sunday-school L. of some 1100 v. and a High and Grammar School L. of 200 v. The Library is used by members of the Chautauqua L. S. Circle, by the Hopedale Debating Society, and the Hopedale Roundabout Club.

*Ithaca (N. Y.), Cornell Library.* A new catalogue is needed and will soon be issued.

*Ithaca (N. Y.), Cornell University Library.* The cost of the new library building is limited only to \$225,000, says the *Auburn Dispatch*, and its capacity will be 500,000 volumes, with provision for extension when more room is required.

*London, British Museum.* The total number of volumes is said to exceed 2,000,000, which fill three lineal miles of shelving eight feet high. The authorities have long been desperately perplexed to find space for the accumulating books. The trustees have sanctioned the trial of sliding presses, devised by an official, Mr. Henry Jenner, who expects by their use to accommodate the literature of the next half century. The *London Standard* says: "It seems likely, from the description, that Mr. Jenner's system will answer for the present, but only an inventor could expect that it would last fifty years. . . . Long before that time the question will grow urgent again. Would it be impossible to discuss it now, once for all? Nobody would think of denying that one-half of the printed matter daily received and stored in the Museum is utterly worthless.

Only the most prejudiced of formalists would deny that ninety-nine parts in the hundred are fit for nothing but to light the stoves. What proportion of these publications is ever demanded by readers? Some day we shall be compelled to make a selection, to draw a line, to destroy the rubbish either on receipt or after a certain interval. It would save vast trouble to debate the question to-morrow, to choose the Board of Censors, and to make a beginning of the holocaust next week."

Why not remove the pressure by opening free circulating branches in different parts of London, and sending to these all the lighter classes of books and those not needed for reference and consultation by students at the Museum? thereby making the central collection more valuable and more accessible, and affording to thousands of would-be readers in the great metropolis access to and the use of books which would educate and elevate them. C: A. N.

*London, British Museum.* It is said that the only book which is known to have belonged to Shakespeare is a copy of Montaigne, now in the British Museum.

*London, Lambeth.* The Free Library movement in Lambeth is making great progress. Only the first instalment of the half-penny rate has been collected, and already three persons have offered to defray the expense of building three libraries in different parts of the parish, while the site for a fourth has been presented. In addition Mr. Caine, M.P., has formally transferred to the Lambeth Free Library Commissioners the library of more than 6000 volumes, recently at Wheatshaf Hall. Sir Lyon Playfair addressed the meeting on the occasion.

*London, Marylebone.* At a recent meeting held at the Polytechnic Institution in aid of a Free Public Library for Marylebone, Prof. Huxley, presiding, said that the present movement was a voluntary effort to raise a considerable sum for the equipment of the library, but it was proposed sooner or later to ask the borough to adopt the Free Libraries Act. The establishment of free libraries must be regarded as one of the most important and beneficent steps that could be taken at the present time. The history of great men was full of instances of people who had attained distinguished positions with no better outfit than the faculty of reading. But the utilization of this faculty must be determined by the accessibility of books. Not one man in ten thousand was possessed of real grip and intellectual capacity, and it was one of the greatest social problems how to catch those men and turn their ability to account. If all the money expended upon free libraries only enabled them to bring one such man into prominence, the thing would be dirt-cheap. . . . The utility of free libraries had been questioned on the ground that they were used chiefly for the perusal of works of fiction. Well, and why not? He did not know of any kind of rest comparable to putting up one's feet and going straight through a three-volume novel. After a man had done his eight or ten hours of work he did not want to study algebra.



*Milan.* The Brera Library has celebrated its one hundredth birthday by opening a Manzoni room, where his autographs, the books which he studied, the various editions of his works in the original or in foreign languages, and books about him are brought together.

*Milwaukee P. L.* A proposition by the library committee to discontinue the sub-stations has aroused considerable indignation among patrons of the library living in the outlying portions of the city. Between one-sixth and one-fifth of all the books circulated last month were issued from the sub-stations. Now that the Bay View library has been absorbed by the city library the residents of that suburb will hardly tolerate having to travel four or five miles to get their books. An interested citizen says that if they do not receive consideration from the trustees they "can go before the legislature and secure for the outlying wards exemption from taxation for the support of the public library."

*Newark (N. J.) Library Assoc.* The Executive Committee have received a number of bids for the erection of a new library building. The new building will have a frontage of 75 feet and will be 95 feet high. There will be three floors.

*Newton (Mass.) Free Library.* The improvements and additions have been completed at a cost of about \$24,000. The changes made have converted the building into one of the most convenient and best appointed libraries in the State. Edmonds Hall, with its beautiful interior, will be used as the delivery-room; opposite the entrance is an archway, filled with tropical plants, leading to Jones Hall, the stock-room, finished in brick, and lighted by a monitor roof. The Librarian's room on the right, finished in quartered oak, leads to the Farlow reference-room, beautifully finished in cherry and well supplied with tables and fittings. On the lower floor is the newspaper-room, with Claflin Hall in the rear, a large, well-finished and lighted periodical-room; on the right of this is a room for Government publications and documents. At the rededication, June 17, Mayor Kimball said that in addition to the sum appropriated by the city council, other amounts have been given by liberal citizens for special departments, and he especially extended the sincere thanks of the people for Hon. John S. Farlow's gift of \$5000, for the reference departments. J. Wiley Edmonds was pre-eminent the founder of the library, said another speaker, who also spoke of the gifts of John C. Claflin, the late David Jewett, and the late Charles Read. There are now 23,000 v.; annual appropriation \$8000.

*New York City, The Astor Library.* W. L. R. in a lengthy communication to the *Commercial Advertiser* of June 25, entitled "What women read," draws wholly upon the wild vagaries of his imagination for his gratuitous and fanciful description of what he styles "the tricks and manners of the women students in the Astor Library."

C: A. N.

*New York City, Mercantile Lib. Assoc.* The president says in his report that "it has been

observed that, as the number of cheap and poorly printed books multiply, the tastes of our readers become more fastidious and exacting. Books printed before the present glut of cheap literature, the typography of which appeared to be perfectly satisfactory at the time they were issued, are now refused, and editions with more legible texts demanded." The *N. Y. Graphic*, quoting the above, observes that "it would be desirable to know something more on this point, especially anything that would fix the connection of cause and effect that he indicates. Are people's eyes so injured by the bad print of cheap books that they no longer read with ease type that used to meet their needs? Or is the change chiefly the result of a mere reaction against the ugliness and cheapness of common books? Probably the cheap books are not the operating factors in the case. A growing taste for well-printed and well-bound books is to be expected among the patrons of such a library as the Mercantile, for their wealth is greater than formerly, and a knowledge and taste for the luxuries of life is increasing in every way among our people."

*Northfield.* The Talcott Library building will occupy a conspicuous position on the Northfield seminary grounds and be a rich addition to the cluster of costly buildings already completed. It will cost \$25,000, and is the gift of James Talcott, of New York City, one of the many men of means who admire Evangelist Moody and his work. Treasurer Marshall of the seminary is the architect and has charge of its construction. He has drawn plans for a fire-proof building of Northfield granite with brown-stone trimmings, having a capacity for 40,000 volumes. The west front will be adorned with a conspicuous square tower, and the northern end will have a semi-circular bay-window, terminating in a conical roof. The cornerstone was laid Saturday, June 4. The seminary library now has 4000 volumes, and efforts will be made to increase the number as rapidly as possible before the new building is finished this year.

*Omaha, Neb.* The library fund amounts to about \$10,000. It has been the custom for city funds to be disbursed only on warrants of the council signed by the mayor and clerk. In June the council passed an ordinance, providing that the library funds should be paid out only upon the warrants of the board of directors of the library. The city treasurer thinks this a violation of the law, and will ask the opinion of the city attorney before he will honor the warrants of the board. The new city charter, in force July 1, provides that "the mayor and council shall have power to establish and maintain public libraries and reading-rooms, and to provide the necessary grounds or buildings therefor; to purchase books, papers, maps, and manuscripts therefor, and to receive donations and bequests of money or property for the same, in trust or otherwise. They may also pass necessary by-laws and regulations for the protection and government of the same."

*Oxford, Bodleian Library.* On May 31, Prof. Freeman and the Bodleian Librarian protested against the amendment of the Provost of Queen's,

who argued that the Bodleian Library should be a library of reference — a library of deposit, and not a lending library. Book-lovers, *en masse*, should be pleased to learn that Professor Freeman's objection to the amendment was overruled by 116 votes to 60. Professor Freeman said that the stopping of the practice of lending books would be a heavy blow at learning, and that the opposition came chiefly from those who set a superstitious value upon books. It is this very superstitious value, we would say veneration, which has enabled many great libraries, public and private, to preserve for the use of generation after generation the best books the country possesses; and it is not surprising that a very large number of book-lovers were alarmed when they heard of the expense of the practice of lending from the Bodleian. These will assuredly be glad to hear of the decision of the Congregation.

The Bodleian Librarian showed in his remarks that he was not averse to the lending of books. The Librarian said: "There were about 460,000 printed volumes in the library. Of these, 460 per annum had been lent. No damage had been suffered, and one volume only had been lost. There were only about 12 frequent borrowers out of the 110 authorized persons. The amount of inconvenience he had tested for two months. During that time one book had been called for which was on loan, and that was brought to the reader in half an hour. The consideration of convenience to borrowers, he held, should not be taken into account, and the convenience to the library of not lending legitimately might, considering the arrears of work which devolved on the present generation. But he held that, in the interests of knowledge, the curators should have power to lend manuscripts abroad and printed books at home, and that without the cumbersome and dilatory process of an appeal to Convocation." The sub-librarian, on the other hand, was strongly opposed to the lending system, truly remarking that a library was a place where one ought to find a book, not find the name of the borrower. — *Publishers' Circular*, June 1.

*Paris.* The *Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal* takes 700 daily papers. Does any library take more?

*Paris.* The *Bibliothèque Nationale* has bought M. Angrand's collection of books, mss., and maps for 10,000 fr.

*Pawtucket (R. I.) P. L.* Early in June Mrs. Sanders, Librarian, determined to try if she could not in some way interest some of the children who frequent the reading-room in matters outside of reading, which should turn their thoughts in the direction of doing good, and at the same time add to the variety of education which they were receiving at that institution. The result was the formation of a "Flower Band," for the purpose of collecting flowers and bringing them to the library, whence they are distributed among the sick. This little band now numbers two hundred members, and they are already much interested in the work. Each one has a badge of membership, and each is required to bring one bouquet a week, and more at will. These bouquets of wild and cultivated flowers are sent around where there are sick people, many of them being

carried by the little ones themselves, whose looks show the interest they take in their errand.

*St. Joseph, Mo.* Some months ago the *Herald* began the agitation of a scheme for a public library. It now announces that the work has been undertaken and will no doubt be carried successfully to completion. Mr. G. W. Samuels has offered to give suitable rooms for a library, provided money was raised to buy books. "The work of raising the money is in the hands of some of our enterprising ladies. They have undertaken it with a will, and knowing them we are confident that there will be no failure."

*San Francisco, Free P. L.* At the June meeting of the Trustees a committee was appointed to confer with the Librarian about issuing a new catalog. It was ordered that a set of Hebrew books, the property of a lately deceased rabbi, be purchased for \$150, and the committee on books was authorized to purchase \$1500 worth of new books. A committee was also appointed to confer with the Supervisors about an increased appropriation for the library.

*San Francisco F. L.* Trustees of the Free Library have decided that the recent charges against Librarian Perkins were not sustained, but they restored his admission card to the small boy whom Mr. Perkins shook up for making a noise in the hall.

*Southampton, Eng.* It has been decided at Southampton by an almost unanimous vote to adopt the Free Libraries Act, whilst at Alnwick the proposal for its adoption has been rejected by a majority of more than 200 votes.

*Springfield (Ill.) State Library.* Arrangements have been completed for removing the State Geological Museum and the natural history specimens from the room they now occupy on the legislative floor of the State House to the ground floor. The Library will be moved to the room vacated by the Museum, which was originally intended for the Library.

*Warren (R. I.) George Hail Free Lib.* The corner-stone of this new library building was laid June 24 by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, and the Knights Templars. The building will be of the Romanesque style of architecture, irregular in form, of rock-faced granite, with margin lines on corners, two stories in height, slate inclined roof, with a square tower carried up to a third story, ending in an octagonal roof. The length of the building, 70 feet; extreme width, 60 feet; from ground to eye of cornice, 26 feet; from the ground to finial at apex of tower, 58 feet. The principal entrance will be through an arched porch, which will form the base of the tower; at the side of the porch and forming a part of it will be a quarter circle terrace. On one front will be a large gable, on another a large semi-circular bay-window.

On the first story of the main building will be two reading-rooms. The library proper will be situated in a one-story wing, at the east end of the main building, on the ground floor. The library-room will finish up into the roof, showing the open timber work. The main hall will be in the

centre of the building, with a staircase in the south wing. In the second story will be the antiquarian and trustees' rooms. In the library all the windows will be seven feet above the floor, leaving ample room for bookcases below them. The windows will be semi-circular and filled with cathedral glass. The estimated cost is about \$15,000.

The Warren Library was established nearly a century ago, but its early history has been lost sight of, the only tangible proofs of its existence being copies of a catalogue in possession of the present Association, issued in 1797. In 1871 eighteen young men organized the Warren Public Reading-Room Assoc., a debating society; in 1872 a charter was obtained for the "Warren Public Library." In 1880 a suitable room was obtained in the Peabody building. In a couple of years more the number of volumes increased to 4000, and the accommodations became inadequate. In 1883 the widow of Mr. G. Hail, of the American Screw Co., bequeathed the Library an estate on State St. and \$5000, on condition that the name be changed; the terms were accepted; the sale of the real estate yielded \$7800; later Mr. John Davol gave \$1000, and the same sum came from the estate of John O. Waterman; and it was decided to build the present building. The location is directly opposite the celebrated Burr tavern which Washington made his headquarters when on his way to Providence, and it is well shaded with fine old elms.

*Winchester, Mass.* The corner-stone of the new Town Hall and Public Library was laid June 28; the ceremony was performed by M. W. Henry Endicott, Grand Master, and officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on invitation of William Parkman Lodge of Masons of this town.

#### PRACTICAL NOTES.

*Electric Lighting.* Professor [Julius] Wiesner, of Vienna, has recently called public attention to a singular disadvantage attendant upon the use of electric light. In the library of the technic high school at Vienna, large numbers of books, mostly published from 1860-80, had for some time been discolored in so striking a manner that the principal of the institution called upon Professor Wiesner to ascertain the cause. The result of Prof. Wiesner's investigation was the discovery that the discoloring of the paper is due to the light; but that only paper manufactured of lignine fibre (wood, straw, jute) is affected by it. If the lignine, *i.e.*, the chief constituent of the wood, be taken out by chemical means, the discoloring of the paper does not take place. The discoloration is the result of an oxidizing process. Sunlight is more damaging than the dispersed daylight; daylight very much weakened, especially in very dry rooms, is of hardly any effect. Gas-light, owing to the absence of strong refractive rays, is almost entirely harmless. Electric light, however, like every other strong source of light, which contains and sends forth numerous strongly refractive rays, causes discoloration of paper. In view, then, of this danger to papers and books, coming from electric light, the lighting of libraries with gas is to be preferred to that by electric light.

#### Librarians.

BARTON, Miss Lydia A., has been appointed librarian of the Clapp Memorial Library at Belchertown, Mass. Miss Barton has been a public school teacher in Belchertown the past 20 years, and her appointment gives universal satisfaction.

BRISCOE, J. Potter, F.R.H.S., librarian of the Nottingham Free P. L., is a frequent contributor to periodical literature. He writes chiefly anonymously and pseudonymously in *Chambers' Journal*, *Welcome*, and *Home Chimes*. He is author and editor of more than half a dozen volumes, and a speaker on total abstinence.

BURGOYNE, Mr., librarian of the Edward Pease Free Library at Darlington, has been appointed as first librarian of the Lambeth Free Public Libraries.

CASANOVA DE SEINGALT, Giacomo. We have to reckon this notorious adventurer among librarians, for he passed the last part of his life as librarian of the Count von Waldstein at Dux near Teplitz. M. O. Uzanne began in the February *Le Livre* the publication of documents from his papers preserved in the archives at Dux.

HARRIS, George W., acting librarian of Cornell University, and his wife, sailed for Europe, June 18.

PEIRCE, Bradford K., D.D., formerly superintendent of the Newton (Mass.) P. L., has been chosen its librarian in place of Miss Hannah P. James. Dr. Peirce is known to every one who attends our annual meetings or reads the account of their proceedings. He resigns the editorship of *Zion's Herald* to give his whole time to the new work.

POOLE, W. F., LL.D., President of the American Library Association, was chosen President of the American Historical Association at Boston early in June, and has accepted the librarianship of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

ROOT, Azariah S., has been appointed as librarian of the Spear Library, Oberlin College, in place of Rev. H. Matson, resigned.

#### Gifts and Bequests.

*Belchertown, Mass.* Mr. Calvin Bridgman left some years ago a fund of \$4000 for a public library, which the town now holds, amounting with accumulations to about \$4700; Miss Bascom, a lady who died within the past year, gave all she had, \$2000, for a public library; these with the balance of the Clapp bequest make a fund of about \$10,000, with which to purchase books and carry on the Clapp Memorial Library, described elsewhere in this issue.

*Burlington, Univ. of Vermont.* H. O. Houghton, of the Class of 1846, has presented to the library \$500 worth of books at list prices from the catalog of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The selection was made by the librarian and adds 107 v. to the collection, including Mr. Winsor's *History of America*, Prof. Childs's *English and Scotch ballads*, the *Commonwealth and American*

*men of letters* series. The books were received at the beginning of the fall term of 1886. Mr. Houghton wrote: "I am indebted to the excellent library of the University of Vermont, as long ago as when I was in college, for my first ideas of a good-looking book." The Riverside Press under his management has shown the world how to make "good-looking" books.

*Cambridge, Mass.* Mr. F. H. Rindge has given a library building to the city. The matter has agitated the public mind for some time, and the Cambridge Club finally decided to raise funds for a new library by subscription. It fell to Mayor Russell's lot to see Mr. Rindge and ask his financial assistance in the matter. The outcome of the Mayor's mission was the giving of 115,000 square feet of land, and a building to be erected at an expense of between \$70,000 and \$80,000, making the value of the gift at least \$125,000. The site for the library is bounded by Broadway, Cambridge, Trowbridge, and Irving Streets, a whole square, 225 by 600 feet. Mr. Rindge says in a letter to Mayor Russell that he is ready to have the scheme pushed forward immediately and plans will be drawn up as soon as possible. As Mr. Rindge was soon to leave for his home in California, he authorized Mr. Francis J. Parker to act as his representative, and a committee consisting of the Mayor, Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, Colonel T. W. Higginson, and ex-Mayor S. L. Montague has been appointed to act in conjunction with Mr. Parker. It was stipulated by Mr. Rindge that a number of tablets be placed in the building with scriptural and other suitable passages and maxims inscribed upon them, and that a part of the land shall be reserved as a playground for the children. The promptness and gratitude with which the city government accepted the gift, with the simple conditions attached to it, express the general feeling of the people. Cambridge has already a public library—the Dana Library—of 20,000 volumes, but it is cramped in its accommodations, and the rooms are ill adapted for the purpose for which they are used. It would not be surprising if Mr. Rindge's gift should inspire some other citizen to make a generous contribution to the resources of the library so as to greatly increase its size and to bring it into harmony with its new surroundings.

F. H. Rindge is a son of S. H. Rindge, a well-known business man. Until the past few years both father and son have lived in Cambridge, but since have made California their home. The younger Mr. Rindge was a member of the class of '79 at Harvard College.

*Chelsea, Eng.* Lord Cadogan writes to the chairman of the Chelsea Vestry: "I beg to be allowed to give £300 worth of books, to which Lady Cadogan would wish to add a similar gift to the amount of £50, to the Free Library, which I rejoice to know has been approved by the majority of the rate-payers. I should be glad to be allowed to present a site for the erection of the Library. This I can only do as tenant for life, by granting a lease for 99 years, at a nominal rent, but it would be a great pleasure to me to associate myself with the promotion of an insti-

tution which I believe will prove to be of inestimable advantage to the inhabitants of Chelsea."

*Hartford (Ct.) Library Assoc.* On June 27 \$5000 was paid to the treasurer by Mr. John R. Redfield, executor of the will of the late G. Sargeant. This is the first instalment of a gift of \$16,000 made to the Assoc. by Mr. Sargeant. Besides this the Library has a one-sixth interest in the Sargeant house on Elm St.

*Knoxville, Tenn.* Some time since Col. C. M. McGhee, desiring to perpetuate the memory of a dead daughter, decided to erect a suitable edifice for Knoxville's library.

The corner-stone was laid in the spring of 1885.

The house, 50 x 100 ft., is built of the best quality of pressed brick and trimmed with marble and terra-cotta trimmings. The basement has a furnace for heating purposes, and is used as a store-room. The first floor is let and the rent goes to the Library fund. The main approach to the library-room is reached over a cinderlitic pavement in the rear of the building and up an easy flight of cherry steps.

At the top of the ascent is an open vestibule, on either side of which are rooms for the meetings of trustees, use of librarian, etc., and a ladies' neatly furnished reception and toilet apartment. The library-room proper is about 50 x 80 feet, finished up in the most substantial manner, having the best of light and ventilation, and a Brussels carpet. The right side of this library store-house is enclosed by a neat cherry railing, inside of which are twelve large cases of the same wood. Rev. T. W. Humes, the librarian, assisted by Miss M. Nelson, have the 4000 or more volumes shelved in the most convenient and attractive manner. Novel heating registers render the atmosphere pleasant and healthful.

On the third floor are found two rooms suitable for offices, etc., in the rear; and a large, attractive lecture hall in the front, furnished with a seating capacity for nearly 500 people, with oak folding chairs.

This entire structure cost the donor about \$40,000.

The library is open during the week from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 6 p.m.

*Philadelphia.* Mr. John Wanamaker, in a letter to Miss Annie McDowell, sec. of the Insurance Association connected with his store, says: "I learn this is your birthday, and as I want to establish a library for the convenience of our women folk, many of whom, I am sure, must be great readers, I will make this the time to do it. With your permission it shall be known as the McDowell Free Library, in honor of a woman who has spent her life as a worker for women. I wish you would consider yourself, with others herein named, a committee to select the books, locate the cases, make the rules, and put the library into operation as quickly as possible."

*Warren, Pa.* Mr. A. T. Scofield and Miss Ellie G. Scofield have given the Warren Library Association \$5000, as a Mary M. Scofield Memorial Fund, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of books for the library.



## Cataloging and Classification.

BLUMHARDT, J. F. Catalogue of Bengali printed books in the British Museum. London, Quaritch. 11+151 p. 4°. 10 sh.

KIEL. UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK. Verzeichniss der laufenden periodischen Schriften. Geschlossen am 31. März 1887. Kiel, Lipsius & Tischer, 1887. 8+16 p. 8°. 1 m.

NOTTINGHAM (Eng.) *Free P. L.* Class list, no. 7. Sociology. March 1886. 64 p. 8°. No. 8. Biography, Feb. 1887. 32 p. 8°.

NOTTINGHAM (Eng.) *Free P. L.* 2d supplementary catalogue of books in the Central Lending Library. Feb. 1887. 20 p. 8°.

PELLECHET, M. Catalogue des incunables de la Bibliothèque Publique de Dijon. Dijon, J. Lamarche, 1886. 8+171 p. 8°. 8 fr.

"Catalogue rédigé avec un soin extrême et tel que l'on pouvait l'attendre de l'auteur de la Bibliographie liturgique d'Autun." — *Polybiblion*.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London. Catalogue of books in the medical and biological libraries. London, Taylor & F. 411 p. 8°. 26 sh.

M. Servaas van Rooyen has found the catalog of Spinoza's library.

The Merc. Lib. Co. of Philadelphia in its April bulletin continues its list of historical novels. It is to be hoped that when the list is finished it will be printed separately in one pamphlet. It is too inconvenient to pick it out from the different parts of the bulletin.

A correspondent calls our attention to an error in the Catalogue of the Peabody Institute Library, v. 2, p. 1462, in attributing "Frédéric le Grand, ou mes souvenirs de vingt ans de séjour à Berlin," to Thiebault, P. C. F. A. H. D., the son, instead of Thiebault, Dieudonné, the father. See Hoeffer, Larousse, Vapereau, etc. — M. W. P.

The Biblioteca Naz. Centr. di Firenze having published a "Bolletino" of Italian works received by it during 1886 has now issued a "Tavola sinottica" pp. 97-120, showing which of them are to be found in 26 other public libraries of Italy. It is done thus: the number of the titles recorded in the "Bolletino" are reprinted in the same order, and against each is set the initial of the library or libraries which also have the work.

Mr. Dewey's Rules for a card catalog, printed in no. 2 of the *Library notes*, p. 111-124, "except for the enlargements, differ from the A. L. A. rules only in:

1c. We enter always under real name, omitting the exception that some books may go under pseudonyms. [Not Eliot, G., but Lewes or Cross.]

1s. We follow the rule recommended as best in Cutter's rules No. 40, putting under the name of the place local and municipal societies, *tho the corporate name may not begin with that word.*

2f. We give cities in their vernacular form instead of in English. [Wein not Vienna.]

5m. We do not capitalize common nouns in German, but follow the rule of the Library of Congress. [Wahrheit und dichtung.]

4c. We give edition in English rather than in the language of the title. [2 ed. not 2e Aufl.]

9b. We use Arabic figures for all numerals, unless Roman are used, on the title after names of rulers and popes." [Charles 1st, Leo 13th.]

To which may be added:

1l. Mr. Dewey puts the Koran under that word instead of under its author, Mohammed.

## FULL NAMES.

Mrs. Evangeline Maria Johnson O'Connor (Index to the works of Shakspeare);

Joseph Addison Waddell (Annals of Augusta County, Va.);

James H. Stark (Antique views of ye towne of Boston);

W. Scudder Stryker ("The New Jersey volunteers" (loyalists) in the revolutionary war).

Doré, L. A. Gustave (taken from his *certificat de naissance*).

## Bibliography.

BAKER, G. H. Bibliography of political science, 1886. [Suppl. of v. 1 of the *Political science quarterly*.] Boston, Ginn & Co., 1887. 55 p. O.

In 22 divisions, containing over 700 titles.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE des œuvres de son Em. le card. Pitra. Solesmes, 1886.

Pitra is chief librarian of the Vatican.

BOURMONT, le comte Amédée. Index processuum authenticorum beatificationis et canonisationis qui asservantur in Bibliotheca Nationali Parisiensis. (In *Analecta Bollandiana*.)

7666 nos. Also issued separately Paris, 1887. 19 p. 8°.

BRINKMAN, C. L. Alphabetische lijst van boeken, etc. die in 1886 in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden uitg. of herdrukt zijn. Jaarg. 41. Amst., C. L. Brinkman, 1887. 36+204 p. 8°. 3.40 m.

CATALOGO bibliog. di opere e opuscoli rel. alla città di Pisa e per gran parte fuori di commercio e rari. Pisa, F. Mariotti. 4+72 p. 16°.

CATALOGO dei lavori pubblicati dai professori, dai liberi docenti, dagli assistenti, e dagli studenti nella r. università di Modena, 1876-86. Modena, 1887, 169 p. 8°.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE. SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY. Annual register 1886-7. n. p., n. d. 10 p. O.



- DZIATZKO, K.: Regole per il catalogo alfabetico a schede della reale Bibl. Univ. di Breslavia. In versione dal tedesco, con agg. e corr. dell'autore, a cura di Angelo Bruschi. Firenze, G. C. Sansoni, 1887. 7+111 p. 8°. 5 l.
- ECKARDT, H. Matthæus Merian. Skizze seines Lebens und ausführl. Beschreibung seiner Topographia Germaniæ nebst Verzeichniss der darin enthaltenen Kupferstiche. Basel, H. Georg. 8+222 p.+Portrait. 8°. 4 m.
- FEILBERG, W. Norsk Bogfortegnelse, 1873-82. Christiania, 188-. 458 p. 8°. 12 fr.
- FROMM, E. T. O. Weigel's systematisches Verzeichniss der Hauptwerke der deutschen Literatur aus den Gebieten der Geschichte und Geographie, 1820-82. Lpz., T. O. Weigel. 8+199 p. 4°.
- FROSSARD, C. L. Etude bibliog. sur la discipline ecclésiastique des églises réformées de France. Paris, 1887. 48 p. 8°. 1.50 fr.
- HALVORSEN, J. B. Norsk Forfatter-Lexicon (1814-80). Tome I (A-D). Christiania, 1887. 14+569 p. 8°. 16 fr.
- HEINSIUS, W. Allgemeines Bücher-Lexikon. Band 17, 1880-84; hrsg. von O. Kistner. Lpz., Brockhaus. 1028 p. 4°. 73.80 m.
- ICAZBALCETA, J. G. Bibliografía mexicana del siglo 16. Parte 1: Catálogo razonado de libros impresos en Mexico 1539-1600. Con biogr. de autores y otras ilustraciones. Mexico, 1886. 30+424 p. 50 m.
- LI, J. J. C. Principaux écrits rel. à la personne et aux œuvres, au temps et à l'influence de Diderot; compil. crit. et chronol. Paris, Garnier Frères. 39 p. gr. 8°.
- LAHAYE, L., and others. Bibliographie de l'histoire de la Belgique; ouvrages parus en Belgique et à l'étranger 1830-82 sur l'histoire nationale. Ptie 1. Liège, Soc. Bibliog. Belge, 1887. 106 p. 8°.
- There are to be six pts.
- LANE, W.: Coolidge. Index to recent reference lists, 1885-86. Camb., 1887. 9 p. l. O. (Harv. Univ. L. Bib. contrib., no. 24.)
- LOZZI, C. Biblioteca istorica della antica e nuova Italia. Saggio di bibliografia anal. compar. e crit., compil. sulla propria collezione con un disc. proemiale. Vol 2. Imola, Galeati e figlio. 503 p. 8°.
- MESCHOF, W. J. [Russkaia istoricheskaja bibliografiya ca 1865-76. Russian historical bibliography for 1865-76.] Vol. 6: History of the Slaves. General History, supplement. St. Petersburg, 1886. 509 p. 8°.
- MITCHELL, Prof. E. C. Bibliography of exploration; a list of American writers upon biblical archaeology and exploration in Bible lands, incl. review and magazine articles. (Pages 303-315 of *The Old Testament student*, June.)
- NORSK Bogfortegnelse for 1885. Udg. af Universitets Bibliotheket. Med. et systematisk register. Kristiania, Cammermeyer. 89 p. 8°. 1.80 kr.
- PALVERAGLIO, F. Il duomo di Milano saggio bibliografico. Milano, 1887. 56 p. 8°.
- PETIT, L. H. Essais de bibliographie médicale; conseils aux étudiants sur les recherches bibliographiques, la manière de faire sa thèse, de ranger sa bibliothèque, etc. Avec une préface par Laboullène. Paris, G. Masson. 251 p. 8°. 6 fr.
- REHER, A. Titel-Verzeichniss der neuen erzählenden und volkstümlichwissenschaftlichen Werke in deutscher Sprache, nach den Schlagwörtern alphabetisch geordnet. Lief. 1. Altona, C. A. Reher. 48 p. gr. 8°. 75 m.
- REUSCH, F: H: Die Indices librorum prohibitorum des 16<sup>ten</sup> Jahrhunderts gesammelt und hrsg. Tüb., Lit. Verein, 18—. 595 p. 8°.
- TAFT, J. Index of dental periodical literature. Phila., Blakiston, Son & Co., 1886. \$2.
- WRALE, W. H. J. The historical music loan exhibition, London, June-Oct. 1885; a descriptive catalogue of rare mss. and printed books, chiefly liturgical. London, 1886. 192 p. and 14 facsim. 8°. 21 sh.
- WEIGEL, T. O., and FROMM, E. Systematische Verzeichnisse der Hauptwerke der deutschen Literatur aus 1820-82. Geschichte und Geographie. Lpz., 1887. 8+199 p. 4°. 10 m.
- The Album paléographique, avec des notes par la Société de l'Ecole de Chartes (Paris, 1887, 11 p., 50 plates, f°), contains in its introduction by M. Léopold Delisle a bibliography of the principal reproductions of mss. or parts of mss. made of late years by heliography or phototypy.
- No. 1 of the Memoirs of the Literature College, Imperial University of Japan, for 1887 contains a catalog of printed and ms. works which relate to Jero and the Ainos, giving author's name, year of publication, contents, and, except for the commoner works, the library in which each can be found. There are 465 nos., and 11 Japanese libraries are referred to.

### Sales at Auction.

THE DE PENE DUBOIS SALE. As it became generally known that only about one-third of the books belonged to Mr. Dubois, the bidding was not as spirited as on the first three days of the sale. It has been a matter of surprise to the friends of Mr. Dubois (and they are many) that he should ever have consented to allow his name to be associated with some of the books—that were offered for sale—nor can too much be said in condemnation of the matter and manner in which some of the bibliographical notes in the catalogue were made. There is a certain coarseness running through the notes upon the Faciæ and Erotica which would lead one to suppose that the buyers' tastes were "naturally vicious." As many of the books were "protected" by the booksellers who helped to pad the sale, it is hard to say just which were the prices on Mr. Dubois's own books. Bigmore and Wyman's "Bibliography of Printing," 3 vols., \$75 (one-third more than it could be bought for in a retail book-store). . . . To out-of-town buyers this over-cataloguing may bring higher bids, but to the "knowing" it leads to suspicion if not to disgust. Few people, no matter how ardent their love of bibliography, have the patience to read a catalogue of 486 pages, particularly when it has the objectionable features of this one.—*Critic*.

THERE was recently sold in Richmond, Va., the library of the late Col. Barrington, considered the most valuable in Virginia, if not in the entire South. It contained many publications in regard to Virginia and other Southern States which could not be found elsewhere. Col. J. Thomas Scharf, of Baltimore, was a liberal purchaser, buying many of the rarest and best books for his own collection.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* gives much space to the account of an auction sale of a miscellaneous lot of "not over valuable" books, the library of a collector who had put them into fine bindings. "Judging from the prices paid for several books," it says, "the natural deduction it is that the value of a work is gauged by buyers not in the intrinsic merit of the book, but by its covering." The purchasers were not of a bookish order, and booksellers enjoyed themselves bidding against each other.

THE Techener sale at Paris brought nearly 300,000 francs.

### Humors and Blunders.

*Damnable iteration.* Librarian (recording the condition of a book), "Page 47 a hole" (turns the leaf) "Page 48 another hole."—*From Fliegende Blätter*.

*An index.* In the index [to Albert P. Southwick's "Handy helps"] the editor has permitted his humor to run riot, and instead of entering the five hundred topics under the most natural catchword, he has done just the reverse, with the most amusing (and confusing) results. Items about the Chinese Wall, Chinese Canal, Tower of London, Shakspeare, etc., are found in the in-

dex, after much search, slyly tucked away in this fashion: "End of the Great Canal of China," "Fate of the Great China Wall," "Curious Things in the Tower of London," "Immediate Cause of Shakspeare's Death."

*Another index.* The index to v. 30 of the *Popular science monthly* presents some curious entries. Occasionally the article is in its proper place, as Physical Functions, Balance among the South Sea Islands, Life in the

but usually it is tucked in after the first word, as Scientific, The, Age

Hound, The, of the Plains

But surely never in an index was anything more awkward than the result of this practice in the following lines:

Poor, the, What makes, Poorer

Rich, the, What makes, Richer.

*An Irish bull.* From the Supplemental catalogue of books added to the National Library of Ireland during 1885, p. 127,

GREELY, Horace, Rescue of — (Arctic Regions), see SCHLEY (Com. W. S.) etc.

— North Pole Relief Expedition, in In the Lena Delta (1885), see MELVILLE (George W.).

A Norwalk notary recently had occasion to use a Bible in administering an oath to a client, but he did not have a copy of the Scriptures in his office, and calls at the offices of several of his neighbors showed them to be equally destitute. Then he stepped into the Norwalk Library to procure the desired book, but neither he nor the librarian could find one. The notary's eye finally lighted upon a copy of the Koran, and the notary, concluding that this would answer, took it away and swore his client upon it.—*Hartford Times*.

*How to choose library books.* "In a certain bookstore on an old corner in a New England city is an alert salesman whose first business experiences were in a branch of trade where one is expected to meet a customer in quite other than a bookman's quiet ways. One day a young man entered with the grand air that 'means business.' 'I want to see all the recent books you have,' said the newcomer. The enthusiastic salesman was neither slow nor silent in displaying the appetizing treasures of his stock, with florid encomiums of authors, editions, and all the learned talk of the craft, as glibly as if handling products of the Burlington mill. His customer listened with attentive ear and face aglow with interest. At last the nearly breathless salesman gasps: 'And now what shall we lay out first.' Customer *loquitor*: 'Oh, I didn't come to buy. We have a good public library in P—, and I wanted to find out what good new books there are, so as to know what ones to draw.'"

The "labor-saving device" in indexing, recorded in the April LIB. JOURNAL, viz.,

Patti, Adelina,

do. Oyster,

is equalled by the following from the index to vol. 1 of so pretentious a work as Buckle's "History of Civilization in England." N. Y., Appletons, where on p. 674 may be read:

Dates, as food, 60.

" first introduced into French history, 558.

A. W. T.

## Edward G. Allen's American Library Agency

(Formerly Rich & Sons),

28 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

Books, Old and New, supplied in any number at low commission rates on cost prices. Catalogues from all the trade throughout Great Britain.

Registered Telegraphic Address :

EGEAN, LONDON.

*Librarians are reminded that extra subscriptions are needed to sustain the quarterly issue of the Co-operative Index to Periodicals, of which the issues of 1887 will be doubly valuable, since it continues the five-yearly Index which Mr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher are now preparing. Price, \$2.00 yearly.*

*The bound volume for 1886 is now ready, half leather, \$2.50.*

# 30

COPIES REMAIN UNSOLD OF THE

## Annual Catalogue, 1886.

The book makes an octavo of 348 pages, ranging with PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY or English Catalogue. The price is now \$3.00 in sheets (for interleaving), \$3.50, half leather, style of American Catalogue ; 30 copies remain untaken, and the work cannot be reproduced. The publisher reserves the right to increase the price to \$5.

We can also now furnish the ENGLISH CATALOGUE, 1886, paper, \$1.50, or *the American and English Catalogues*, 1886, in one volume, half leather, \$5. The supply of these is limited.

Address

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

P. O. Box 943.

FRANKLIN SQUARE (330 PEARL ST.), N. Y.

JUST READY.

# The Library List.

*BEING A LIST OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND  
IN CANADA OF OVER 1000 VOLUMES, WITH CLASSIFICATION  
BY SIZE AND NAME OF LIBRARIAN.*

---

One volume, half mor., \$3 net.

---

THE LIBRARY LIST is a compilation based on the list of libraries compiled by the United States Bureau of Education, and forming part of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, now the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson. It differs from that, however, in eliminating the minor libraries of under a thousand volumes, in adding the names of Librarians, and in classifying, by means of types of different face, libraries of corresponding numbers, as over 50,000, over 10,000, over 5000, and over 1000. There is also added a supplementary list of libraries, made partly by the Bureau of Education and partly from the records of the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In the present shape, with the opportunity given by the printing on alternate pages for correcting and extending the list to any date, it is hoped that this LIBRARY LIST may be of service to all concerned with the library interest.

The LIBRARY LIST includes also the Libraries of Canada and the other British North American Provinces, for which it is indebted to the enterprise and courtesy of James Bain, Jr., Librarian of the Free Public Library, Toronto. This is an addition which we believe will be of great value and interest, as it is, we think, the first careful census of Canadian Libraries.

The distinction by means of type will enable those who have occasion to communicate with libraries to address few or many as they prefer, and many libraries will find it peculiarly useful for exchanging their reports and publications with libraries of corresponding size. The Brooklyn Library, for instance, has used this list, as originally published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to send its annual report and its musical bulletin to all libraries of over 10,000 volumes in the country.

The LIST may also be recommended to the book-trade as a convenient and reliable address list, inasmuch as it comprises only such institutions as are likely to purchase current publications.

*The price of this book will be raised to \$3.50 on August 1.*

Address

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL,

FRANKLIN SQUARE (330 PEARL ST.), NEW YORK.

y  
t  
n  
n  
t  
d  
e  
v  
-  
is  
  
h  
of  
n  
ul  
  
n-  
ill  
of  
ri-  
al  
  
nd  
to